

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION

True the Vote, Jane Coln, Brandie Corroero, §
Chad Higdon, Jennifer Higdon, Gene §
Hopkins, Frederick Lee Jenkins, Mary §
Jenkins, Tavish Kelly, Donna Knezevich, §
Joseph Knezevich, Doris Lee, Lauren Lynch, §
Norma Mackey, Roy Nicholson, Mark §
Patrick, Julie Patrick, Paul Patrick, David §
Phillee, Grant Sowell, Sybil Tribble, Laura §
VanOvershelde, and Elaine Vechorik §

Plaintiffs, §

v. §

The Honorable Delbert Hosemann, in his §
official capacity as Secretary of State for the §
State of Mississippi, The Republican Party of §
Mississippi, Copiah County, Mississippi §
Election Commission, Hinds County, §
Mississippi Election Commission, Jefferson §
Davis County, Mississippi Election §
Commission, Lauderdale County, §
Mississippi Election Commission, Leake §
County, Mississippi Election Commission, §
Madison County, Mississippi Election §
Commission, Rankin County, Mississippi §
Election Commission, Simpson County, §
Mississippi Election Commission, and Yazoo §
County, Mississippi Election Commission §

Defendants. §

Cause No. 3:14-cv-00532-HTW-LRA

SUMMARY JUDGMENT EXHIBITS – VOLUME 1

Exhibit	Description
1	July 24, 2014 Evidentiary Hearing
2	Declaration of Catherine Engelbrecht

TRUE THE VOTE, JANE COLN, BRANDIE CORRERO,
CHAD HIGDON, JENNIFER HIGDON, GENE HOPKINS,
FREDERICK LEE JENKINS, MARY JENKINS, TAVISH
KELLY, DONNA KNEZEVICH, JOSEPH KNEZEVICH,
DORIS LEE, LAUREN LYNCH, NORMA MACKEY, ROY
NICHOLSON, MARK PATRICK, JULIE PATRICK,
PAUL PATRICK, DAVID PHILLEY, GRANT SOWELL,
SYBIL TRIBBLE, LAURA VANOVERSCHELDE, AND
ELAINE VECHORIK

PLAINTIFFS

v. CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 3:14CV532-NFA

THE HONORABLE DELBERT HOSEMAN, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY
OF MISSISSIPPI, COPIAH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
ELECTION COMMISSION, HINDS COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI ELECTION COMMISSION, JEFFERSON
DAVIS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI ELECTION
COMMISSION, LAUDERDALE COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI ELECTION COMMISSION, LEAKE
COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI ELECTION COMMISSION,
MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI ELECTION
COMMISSION, RANKIN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
ELECTION COMMISSION, SIMPSON COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI ELECTION COMMISSION, AND
YAZOO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI ELECTION COMMISSION

DEFENDANTS

EVIDENTIARY HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE NANCY F. ATLAS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
JULY 24TH, 2014
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

REPORTED BY: MARY VIRGINIA "Gina" MORRIS, RMR, CRR
Mississippi CSR #1253

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(COURT CALLED TO ORDER)

THE COURT: Please be seated. Good morning.

(ALL RESPONDED "Good morning")

THE COURT: I'm happy to be here in Jackson, Mississippi. This is the case of True the Vote, and others against The Honorable Delbert Hosemann, or Hoseman, in his official capacity as Secretary of State and then others. Would counsel please state your appearances. And I need to hear from plaintiffs first.

MR. NIXON: Good morning, your Honor. I'm Joe Nixon from Houston, and I represent the plaintiff. If I could -- do you want me to introduce our team?

THE COURT: I'd like them to speak.

MR. NIXON: Thank you.

MS. McDANALD: Kristen McDonald for the plaintiff.

MR. HOGUE: Your Honor, I am Eades Hogue, also for the plaintiffs.

MR. TRAINOR: Your Honor, Trey Trainor for the plaintiffs.

MS. LEONARD: Your Honor, Kelly Leonard for the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Okay. Defense.

MR. PIZZETTA: Good morning, your Honor. I am Assistant Attorney General Harold Pizzetta here on behalf of Secretary of State Delbert Hosemann.

1 too. We also have our official client representative in place
2 of Secretary Hosemann, Kim Turner, who is designated as a
3 witness by the other side; but we'd like her to remain as our
4 representative.

5 MR. NIXON: No objection, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: She may remain. Okay. So if you're a
7 witness and not the designated representative for the defense,
8 step out. Thank you. All right. Would you step up to the
9 witness box, please, Ms. -- is it Engelhart? Engelbrecht?

10 THE WITNESS: Engelbrecht, yes, ma'am.

11 THE COURT: And raise your right hand.

12 (WITNESS SWORN)

13 THE COURT: Would you state and spell your whole name
14 for the record, please.

15 THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am. Catherine Engelbrecht,
16 C-A-T-H-E-R-I-N-E, last name, E-N-G-E-L-B-R-E-C-H-T.

17 THE COURT: You may proceed.

18 **CATHERINE ENGELBRECHT,**

19 having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

20 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

21 BY MR. NIXON:

22 Q. Ms. Engelbrecht, what is your relationship with True the
23 Vote?

24 A. I'm the president and founder.

25 Q. What is True the Vote?

26

1 ahead.
2 A. Absolutely. Well, we provide training to citizens who want
3 to participate in elections. We provide research, looking at
4 the nation's voter files, which are public record, and
5 encouraging citizens to look at their own county's voter files,
6 their own local voter files, to determine the accuracy, the
7 veracity of the registry.

8 And then we provide support just for people who are
9 concerned about election integrity in their communities. We
10 provide assistance with voter registration, assistance to
11 people who need identification in states where they require
12 identification. So that's -- that's really the fullness of it.

13 Q. Do you provide training to your volunteers?

14 A. Yes, sir.

15 Q. Why did you come to Mississippi?

16 A. Well, initially, we came because we were -- we were
17 receiving an onslaught of inquiries to us from Mississippi
18 voters saying they're concerned about what they had just
19 experienced in the primary and were concerned about whether or
20 not their vote would be counted based upon things that they
21 felt like they saw. And so we really came just to see whether
22 or not there was any fact to that.

23 Q. When you came, did you notify both the McDaniel and the
24 Cochran campaigns, as well as the state GOP and then the
25 Democrat candidate campaign?

1 THE COURT: Keep your voice up and be a little closer
2 to the mic, please. You're the president and what?

3 A. The founder.

4 THE COURT: Founder.

5 BY MR. NIXON:

6 Q. What is True the Vote?

7 A. True the Vote is a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization, the
8 nation's largest voters rights and election integrity
9 organization.

10 Q. Are you active in the state of Mississippi?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Are you active in other states?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. How many states?

15 A. Well, we have volunteers in all 50 states.

16 Q. Could you describe the activities of True the Vote?

17 A. Yes. True the Vote essentially does three things. We
18 provide training for volunteers -- for citizens who want to
19 serve as volunteers inside of the elections process. And there
20 are so many ways that citizens can get involved. So we
21 encourage that. We provide research, looking at voter rolls
22 and, frankly, to try to do what we attempted to do here in
23 Mississippi, is just to verify the veracity --

24 THE COURT: Speak a little slower. I don't know how
25 the court reporter is possibly going to get this down. Go

27

1 A. Yes, sir. We sent -- I sent letters to all four via e-mail
2 and fax to let them know that we'd be glad to talk with them or
3 work with them or, you know, anything.

4 Q. You were offering your services of True the Vote to each of
5 the campaigns in order to help them make sure that the vote was
6 valid?

7 A. Well, or just to -- we can't work directly with the
8 campaign, but just to let them know that we were there and, you
9 know, there would be -- there are interested people who would
10 be willing to work with them if that was, you know, something
11 that those parties would be interested in.

12 Q. As part of your efforts on True the Vote, did you ask for
13 records prior to the June 26th GOP runoff?

14 A. Let me think about that. Well, we have the state's voter
15 files, yes. So we did have those records already in place.
16 And we were trying to determine what else we would be able
17 to -- to look at.

18 Q. Did you go to three counties?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Which counties?

21 A. Well, I went to Hinds and to Rankin and to Panola.

22 Q. And what did you ask of Hinds County?

23 A. Well, in Hinds County I asked for the -- I'd like to see --
24 I asked if I could see the absentee ballot applications and
25 envelopes.

THE COURT: What was the last county you went to?

Hinds, Rankin and what?

MR. NIXON: Panola.

A. Panola.

THE COURT: Panola?

MR. NIXON: P-I-N --

MR. SANDERS: No, P-A-N-O-L-A.

MR. NIXON: I'll leave it to (indicating) for the spelling.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

BY MR. NIXON:

Q. Did you also go -- well, did you make any request of Rankin County?

A. Yes, a similar request, just asked to see absentee ballot applications and envelopes.

Q. Was your request granted or denied?

A. Denied.

Q. In Hinds County, was it granted or denied?

A. Denied.

Q. And what request, if any, did you make of Panola County?

A. In Panola, I asked to see the report of Republican voters in the primary, an electronic version, sort of like the poll book, if you will, without the signatures, but just the voting record. And that was provided via e-mail.

Q. Okay. And it was provided digitally to you?

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A. Yes.

Q. Is this the type of report that you asked your volunteers to fill out?

A. Yes.

Q. Just to describe what happened.

A. Right.

Q. And then do they return the report back to you?

A. Yes.

Q. And do you keep the report in the course and scope of your business?

A. Yes.

Q. And is it in the function of True the Vote and your function as president of True the Vote to keep incident reports?

A. Yes.

Q. And why do you do that?

A. Well, because it becomes sort of part of the archive of what happened, and it gives us a clear indication of what did or didn't occur and then -- that's it.

Q. Is this a true and correct copy of the original incident report filled out by Ms. Morse?

A. It appears to be.

Q. And was it filled out at the time of their visit to the specific county? I believe --

A. Yes.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was anything redacted?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Birth dates. You had birth dates in there?

A. I believe so.

Q. Okay. Very good. Does True the Vote create a bad counties report?

A. Yes.

Q. What is a bad counties report?

A. A bad counties report is -- the last one we did was in 2012, where we took 2012 voter registration records at the state level and compared it to census data and determined which counties had in excess of 100 percent of their eligible populations registered to vote.

THE COURT: And when was the census that you compared it to?

A. The 2010.

THE COURT: 2010. And when did you do the comparison?

A. 2010 --

THE COURT: What election?

A. 2010 to the 2012 registration records.

THE COURT: Okay. So there was two years' difference --

A. Yes.

THE COURT: -- in the --

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Q. -- Jones County. Was it -- okay. Very good. Do you have incident reports for all of the teams that went out?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that the folder that's in front of you today?

A. Yes, although I thought there were more, but yeah.

Q. Now, you did not sue all of the counties for whom you had contact?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. Well, there -- there were so many incident reports that came back, and it just became a function of time and consideration of, you know -- frankly, of whose -- whose experiences most clearly showed what we were experiencing statewide and --

Q. Did some of the counties cooperate and provide you with --

A. Yes. Yes.

Q. With regard to the voter poll book and the voter rolls, both of those two items that we've been talking about, is that information available now electronically?

A. The voter rolls are available electronically, but poll books are not.

Q. Okay.

A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. Is the information from the poll book recorded now on the voter rolls, so if we were to get a voter roll from Mississippi

1 today, would it have the information as to who voted in the
 2 primary on the voter rolls?

3 MR. PIZZETTA: Objection. Lack of foundation. Calls
 4 for speculation.

5 THE COURT: Sustained. It sounds like she doesn't
 6 know.

7 MR. NIXON: Okay. We'll get that from the Secretary
 8 of State.

9 BY MR. NIXON:

10 Q. Are you asking for the -- also for access to the military
 11 and oversea vote applications?

12 A. Yes, the UNOCAVA. Yes, sir.

13 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. The what?

14 A. Yes, UNOCAVA. It's U-N-O-C-A-V-A. It's just a turn of
 15 phrase, I guess, for military ballot applications.

16 THE COURT: That's the name of the statute, isn't it?

17 A. Yes.

18 THE COURT: Solid caps, for the record.

19 MR. NIXON: One last thing before I pass the witness
 20 and we get on to some of the -- because I think some of the
 21 other witnesses will be able to fill in the gaps.

22 BY MR. NIXON:

23 Q. You talked about that bad incident -- bad counties reports.

24 THE COURT: Bad -- bad --

25 MR. NIXON: Counties. Bad counties.

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1 THE COURT: I don't really care. Please move on.

2 MR. WALLACE: We're done, your Honor. Thank you.

3 THE COURT: All right. Any further questions for this
 4 witness?

5 MR. TEEUWISSEN: Pieter Teeuwissen for Hinds County
 6 Election Commission. I'll be brief, your Honor.

7 THE COURT: You may proceed.

8 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

9 BY MR. TEEUWISSEN:

10 Q. Ms. Engelbrecht, I want to make sure I clarify your
 11 knowledge. You said you had some personal knowledge or
 12 personal involvement with Hinds County. And did I understand
 13 your testimony correctly that the Thursday, Friday or Monday
 14 before the June 24th election you went to Hinds County?

15 A. Yes, sir.

16 Q. And where did you go?

17 A. Into the courthouse into a room, I believe -- or an area I
 18 believe was marked either the "Circuit Clerk" or it had on the
 19 doors "Election Information." There was some confusion even
 20 into where we should be directed. So I don't recall the exact
 21 name of the office.

22 Q. Which courthouse did you go to?

23 A. The main -- I would assume the main courthouse. I mean,
 24 I'm unfamiliar with -- with all of the courthouses.

25 Q. Are you aware there are two Hinds County courthouses in

1 BY MR. NIXON:

2 Q. -- where you have more registered voters than you have
 3 eligible population. Nationally, what is about the average of
 4 registered voters to the eligible population?

5 A. On average, about 72 percent.

6 Q. How many counties in Mississippi have more registered
 7 voters, when you last ran your numbers, than they did
 8 eligible -- citizens eligible to vote?

9 A. 15 counties.

10 Q. 15 counties. Out of 82?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. Okay.

13 MR. NIXON: I will pass the witness.

14 THE COURT: Cross.

15 MR. PIZZETTA: Your Honor, do you want us to be heard
 16 on the evidentiary issue about this document? It wasn't -- he
 17 didn't move it into evidence. I imagine he wants to move it at
 18 some point in time. How do you want to handle --

19 THE COURT: I'm going to wait on the evidence -- the
 20 final evidentiary rulings until I've heard the evidence from
 21 all of the witnesses. We have a chicken-and-an-egg problem.
 22 I'm just figuring he's going to try to tie it up with the next
 23 -- with the witness who wrote the document. If he does not do
 24 it at the end of the hearing, yes, you will be heard.

25 MR. PIZZETTA: Thank you, your Honor.

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1 Hinds County?

2 A. Not specifically, no.

3 Q. Are you aware there are two judicial districts in Hinds
 4 County?

5 A. Not specifically, no. But, I mean, that doesn't surprise
 6 me.

7 Q. I'm trying to find out where you went, and you gave us a
 8 vague description.

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. Maybe you can tell us who you spoke to.

11 A. I didn't get her name. I mean, I signed the registry book,
 12 if that's any help.

13 Q. Not to me. I didn't even know there was a registry book.
 14 I've been practicing for 24 years.

15 A. Well, I didn't know there were two judicial districts. So
 16 we're even.

17 Q. Okay. So you didn't get the name of the person that you
 18 went to on the day you're not sure -- at the courthouse you're
 19 not sure where it's located. Did you talk to the same -- did
 20 you go more than once?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Do you know if the person you spoke with worked in the
 23 circuit clerk's office or the election commission's office?

24 A. I know that the person that I spoke with showed me the --
 25 the SEMS database and said that she couldn't provide anything

1 and didn't know how to provide anything and was as nice as she
 2 could be but couldn't help.

3 Q. And the only thing you asked her for from your earlier
 4 testimony was absentee ballot applications and envelopes.

5 Correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Do you know the name of the circuit clerk in Hinds County?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Did you ask to speak with the circuit clerk of Hinds
 10 County?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Do you know the name of any election commissioners in Hinds
 13 County?

14 A. Not -- no.

15 Q. Did you ask to speak with the chairwoman or chairman of the
 16 election commission of Hinds County?

17 A. No.

18 Q. This unidentified person that you spoke to on the
 19 unidentified day, did you tell that person you were seeking any
 20 records pursuant to the NVRA?

21 A. No, not pursuant to the NVRA.

22 Q. And was this your only personal involvement in making a
 23 request upon Hinds County?

24 A. Yes.

25 THE COURT: The question was, was this her only?

1 Q. All right. Do you recall where in Rankin County you went
 2 to request the information that you sought?

3 A. It seemed to be an annex-type building that went in the
 4 front, and there were a number of people there, very --
 5 seemingly very engaged in all kinds of election, you know,
 6 proceedings.

7 Q. Do you recall who you spoke with?

8 A. We spoke with many people there, but specifically with
 9 Becky Boyd, I believe her last name is. Is that --

10 Q. Okay. You recall speaking to somebody named Becky?

11 A. I believe so. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. Did you get a business card?

13 A. I did not get a -- there again, I signed the registry
 14 and...

15 Q. If your Honor will allow, can you describe the lady that
 16 you spoke with, her appearance?

17 A. Gosh, I would guess late 50's, early 60's, Anglo. I don't
 18 recall hair color. Maybe she wore glasses. I'm not sure. I
 19 mean...

20 Q. Any idea what her responsibility or title is?

21 A. I believe she is the circuit clerk, I believe.

22 Q. Becky, circuit clerk.

23 A. And I -- again, I may -- that may be incorrect, but she
 24 certainly seemed to have -- she was the one we were directed
 25 to, and she certainly seemed to have knowledge of the process,

1 MR. TEEUWISSEN: Personal involvement in making a
 2 request on Hinds County.

3 A. Yes.

4 BY MR. TEEUWISSEN:

5 Q. And any other involvement by True the Vote would have been
 6 detailed in the submissions that have been submitted to the
 7 court?

8 A. Yes.

9 MR. TEEUWISSEN: That's all I have, your Honor.

10 MR. SLAY: Your Honor, if I may. I'm Craig Slay,
 11 Rankin County Election Commission. I apologize, your Honor.
 12 We -- obviously, we have two counties that involve this witness
 13 personally: Hinds, who we just heard from. I'm Rankin. And
 14 so I apologize, but I feel like I need to address the witness
 15 with a few questions.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 CROSS-EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. SLAY:

19 Q. I'm Craig Slay. I work with Rankin County. My questioning
 20 will be similar to what you just heard. On the date that -- we
 21 don't -- I believe your testimony is that you don't recall the
 22 date that you went to Rankin County. It could have been the
 23 Thursday, Friday or the Monday prior to the June 24 primary
 24 election. Is that correct?

25 A. That's correct.

1 thorough knowledge of the process.

2 Q. Thank you.

3 A. And, again, was as nice as she could be.

4 Q. And to speed this along, you testified earlier that you
 5 asked for the absentee ballot applications and the envelopes?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did you ask for any other documents from Becky?

8 A. No, but I will say that she gave us -- I was with one other
 9 person, and she gave us sample documents or blank documents so
 10 that we would be able to familiarize ourselves with the
 11 absentee ballot application, the variety of envelopes that
 12 they're put in. She was very helpful, to the point that we
 13 asked for the absentee ballot applications themselves.

14 Q. Did you ask for any other documents other than what we just
 15 listed here?

16 A. On -- no, sir. No, no. No.

17 Q. Did you follow up with any writing of any kind to Rankin
 18 County, whether the election commission, the circuit clerk or
 19 anyone else, with respect to your request having been denied?

20 A. We did not, but we -- we sent a letter to the Secretary of
 21 State believing that that would be a quicker route to
 22 understand what we could and couldn't have.

23 Q. So your answer is, no, you didn't send any --

24 A. Not specifically to Rankin County. Again, no.

25 Q. Okay. Same question that Mr. Teeuwissen asked. When you

1 spoke to this person in Rankin County on whatever day it was
 2 that you went, did you invoke -- did you mention the National
 3 Voter Registration Act in any way during that conversation?
 4 A. We talked for an awfully long time, and it's possible -- I
 5 don't know specifically whether I did or not.
 6 Q. You don't have any recollection of having invoked the
 7 federal act?
 8 A. It's entirely possible that I mentioned it. My
 9 understanding of the NVRA is that I don't -- that a citizen
 10 does not have to go in and claim under the NVRA, but that it's
 11 just federal law.
 12 MR. SLAY: Your Honor, I have nothing further.
 13 THE COURT: Anybody else, defense? Redirect.
 14 MR. NIXON: I just have -- I just have a couple of
 15 questions for now, subject to her taking a break and looking
 16 at...
 17 **REDIRECT EXAMINATION**
 18 BY MR. NIXON:
 19 Q. Birth dates and voting records, do you have birth dates and
 20 voting records?
 21 A. Yes.
 22 Q. Have you ever released that information anywhere?
 23 A. No, no.
 24 THE COURT: When you say "you," are talking about her
 25 personally?

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1 THE COURT: Are we ready to go?
 2 MR. NIXON: Yes, your Honor.
 3 THE COURT: Great. Your next witness.
 4 MR. NIXON: That would be Kim Turner, the Assistant
 5 Secretary of State for elections for the State of Mississippi.
 6 (WITNESS SWORN)
 7 THE COURT: Okay. Would you state and spell your
 8 whole name for the record, please.
 9 THE WITNESS: Sure. My name is Kim, K-I-M, Turner,
 10 T-U-R-N-E-R.
 11 THE COURT: Thank you. You may proceed.
 12 **KIM TURNER,**
 13 having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:
 14 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**
 15 BY MR. NIXON:
 16 Q. Ms. Turner, my name is Joe Nixon. I'm a lawyer from
 17 Houston, Texas. I know we've not had a chance to talk -- meet
 18 yet. How are you doing today?
 19 A. I'm fine. Thank you.
 20 Q. Tell us your role -- what role you serve in the Secretary
 21 of State's Office.
 22 A. I am the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the
 23 elections division.
 24 Q. And how long have you had that role?
 25 A. Two years.

1 MR. NIXON: No. I'm talking about True the Vote.
 2 Maybe I should --
 3 A. It's the whole personal knowledge thing, I know.
 4 BY MR. NIXON:
 5 Q. When I say "y'all," "y'all," or "True the Vote," does True
 6 the Vote have birth dates?
 7 A. Yes.
 8 Q. Do you release them at any time anywhere?
 9 A. No.
 10 Q. How long has True the Vote collected records?
 11 A. Since early 2010.
 12 Q. Okay.
 13 MR. NIXON: That's all I have for right now, subject
 14 to her having a chance to review the document.
 15 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Anything else for this
 16 witness? All right. You're excused, ma'am. Thank you. You
 17 may step down. All right.
 18 We're going to have a break, 15 minutes. We're going
 19 to go until about 1 or 1:15 and then take a lunch break. Your
 20 lunch break is directly -- well, I should say is inversely
 21 proportional to the length of time you take with these next
 22 witness or witnesses, inversely. So -- because I've told
 23 counsel we need to finish this hearing today. I'd like to see
 24 counsel up here. We're off the record.
 25 (RECESS)

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1 Q. Is it your job function to oversee the elections process
 2 for the State of Mississippi on behalf of the Secretary of
 3 State?
 4 A. Not oversee, no. Our division is charged with many
 5 different obligations and duties, but I would never say
 6 "oversee the election." We provide support. We're a resource
 7 for election officials and candidates and circuit clerks. But
 8 we have no authority to actually oversee or conduct these
 9 elections. We're a bottom-up state.
 10 Q. Explain to the court what that means.
 11 A. It means that elections are conducted at the local level.
 12 So municipal elections are conducted by municipal election
 13 commissioners or municipal executive committee members. And
 14 state and county elections, including federal elections, are
 15 conducted at the county level. So our county election
 16 commissioners conduct general elections, and our county
 17 executive committees conduct primary elections.
 18 Q. Are you a lawyer licensed to practice law in any state?
 19 A. In Mississippi.
 20 Q. In Mississippi. Are you familiar with the National Voter
 21 Registration Act?
 22 A. I am.
 23 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the fact that the National
 24 Voter Registration Act requires each state designate a chief
 25 election officer for the enforcement of that statute?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Are you familiar with the fact that the Secretary of State

3 has been designated as the chief elections officer for the

4 State of Mississippi by a statute passed by the Mississippi

5 Legislature?

6 A. Under the NVRA, yes.

7 Q. Okay. Are you aware that there were document requests that

8 are being made on behalf of True the Vote and individual voters

9 in Mississippi, are being made pursuant to the National Voter

10 Registration Act?

11 A. I am aware, through secondhand knowledge, that public

12 records requests were made by people affiliated or associated

13 with True the Vote but not necessarily that they were made

14 through the National Voter Registration Act.

15 Q. Can we boil this whole issue down to whether or not the

16 State of Mississippi wants to produce birth dates in addition

17 to the voter registration name, address and unique

18 identification numbers?

19 A. I think "want" is a mischaracterization, but it is whether

20 or not the State of Mississippi and its subparts is able to

21 produce those dates of birth given the Mississippi Public

22 Records Act and Mississippi Statute 23-15-165.

23 Q. So you believe the State of Mississippi has a right or

24 obligation pursuant to its state law to not produce birth dates

25 to a request made subject to the National Voter Registration

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1 pursuant to federal statute, would the advice from the

2 Secretary of State's Office be to produce the information with

3 the birth dates?

4 A. It would depend on the particular information sought.

5 Q. And what would be the difference?

6 A. Well, not all information and documentation related to the

7 entire election process is subject to the National Voter

8 Registration Act.

9 Q. Which documents do you believe are not subject to the

10 National Voter Registration Act?

11 A. There's quite a number of documents. You've mentioned --

12 poll books are not subject to the National Voters Registration

13 Act.

14 Q. Are poll books relevant to maintaining accurate voter

15 rolls?

16 A. No.

17 Q. What is, in your opinion, a poll book?

18 A. According to law, a poll book is a list of those voters who

19 are eligible to vote in a particular election who are all

20 active, on active status.

21 Q. And you do not believe that the -- that the active voter

22 registration list is subject to the NVRA?

23 A. That's two different things. I didn't say an active voter

24 registration list. We talked about the poll books, which

25 represents a list of active voters who are eligible to vote in

1 Act?

2 A. We're talking about two separate issues between the

3 National Voter Registration Act and Mississippi Public Records

4 Act. And the requests that have been made have been made

5 pursuant to Mississippi Public Records Act, and those are state

6 law requests. It's not for me to guess what the legislature

7 meant, but it was that that's how our statute is written.

8 Dates of birth, Social Security numbers, they're exempt from

9 disclosure.

10 Q. Okay. Once again, though, is it -- is this whole dispute

11 just simply about -- do you think that True the Vote made a

12 request under state law, or do you think that it made a request

13 under federal law? And if they made a request under federal

14 law, would that end the lawsuit?

15 THE COURT: Okay. Compound question. Split it up.

16 BY MR. NIXON:

17 Q. Do you think True the Vote made a request under state law

18 or federal law?

19 A. Again, the State of Mississippi has seen no request. Our

20 office received no request. Information I received is

21 secondhand from circuit clerks' offices or other sources of

22 information. So I don't have any firsthand knowledge as to

23 their public records requests, but the information I have

24 received indicated it was pursuant to state law.

25 Q. If you had the understanding that the request was made

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1 a given precinct on election day. The voter roll is something

2 different. The voter roll is a complete list of all

3 Mississippi voters and all status categories.

4 Q. Would the voter roll include active voters?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Would the voter roll include any kind of designation of who

7 is an active voter and who is a suspense voter?

8 A. There is no such thing as a suspense voter. It would

9 indicate voters in different statuses. We have five statuses:

10 active, inactive, purged, rejected and pending.

11 THE COURT: Would it do that with the designation?

12 A. Yes, ma'am.

13 THE COURT: In other words, by each name it would

14 reflect this person's active, the next person is inactive, the

15 third person is suspended, or whatever?

16 A. It would indicate the status of each voter, yes, ma'am.

17 BY MR. NIXON:

18 Q. What is the difference between an active and an inactive

19 voter?

20 A. An active voter is eligible to cast a ballot -- a regular

21 ballot in an election. An inactive voter is one who has been

22 moved to that status by virtue of documentation or information

23 received that indicates a change of address outside the county

24 or outside the state, pursuant to which they are sent a

25 confirmation card pursuant to the NVRA at that time marked

1 "inactive."
 2 Q. Okay. So for the court's edification, is -- you would mail
 3 a voter registration card to an individual. And they are not
 4 allowed to be forwarded by law. Right?
 5 A. Well, again, for clarification, we wouldn't mail anything.
 6 Our counties administer elections. So our county election
 7 commissioners would identify their voters, and the county
 8 election commissioners would cause a confirmation card to be
 9 sent, you're correct, by non-forwardable mail.
 10 Q. Okay. And so when a -- and when a voter registration card
 11 is then returned back to the county, then that person is moved
 12 from active to inactive status?
 13 A. Incorrect.
 14 Q. Okay. Explain how that works.
 15 A. When the confirmation card is sent, the voter's moved from
 16 an active to an inactive status. In the rare instance a voter
 17 returns that confirmation card to the county election
 18 commission completed, that voter is moved back to an active
 19 status and their registration is updated.
 20 THE COURT: So when you send the card, just send a
 21 card to anyone who's previously on the voter roll -- not you --
 22 when the county sends it, the voter is deemed inactive until
 23 the card is received or something is received back?
 24 A. When we have -- when the counties have information that
 25 indicate a change of address, a move outside the county or the

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1 were just now talking about?
 2 A. A confirmation card.
 3 Q. Confirmation card. A confirmation card -- is a
 4 confirmation card mailed to every voter each year?
 5 A. No.
 6 Q. Is it -- how often is a confirmation card mailed to a
 7 voter?
 8 A. Only when there is a trigger -- we refer to it as a trigger
 9 under the National Voter Registration Act. So it's some
 10 information, reliable information. I used the National Change
 11 of Address database which we -- all states participate in.
 12 When a county receives reliable information that a voter on its
 13 roll has moved outside the county or outside the state, that
 14 trigger prompts the county to send a confirmation card.
 15 Q. You use a term National Change of Address database?
 16 A. Yes, NCOA.
 17 Q. Who maintains that?
 18 A. I'm assuming it's the U.S. Post Office.
 19 Q. Okay. Are birth dates provided on that database, or do you
 20 know?
 21 A. I don't know.
 22 Q. Okay. All right. So when you -- when you find out that
 23 somebody's moved, you send them a confirmation card. If -- if
 24 they return it to the county, they're maintained on active. If
 25 it's not returned, they're moved to inactive.

1 state, or National Change of Address information, the counties
 2 will send the confirmation card, and at that time, yes, marks
 3 the voter in an inactive status.
 4 The card -- we would like for voters to complete that card
 5 and return it to the counties. And if the voter does take that
 6 action, the information from the card is put into the State
 7 Election Management System, and the voter's returned to an
 8 active status with updated information.
 9 If that card is not returned being completed by the voter,
 10 it's just returned to the county as unable to locate, not
 11 deliverable, that voter remains in an inactive status for the
 12 next two federal general elections, after which time if they do
 13 not vote, they can be removed or purged from the voter roll, or
 14 in our case moved to a purged status.
 15 BY MR. NIXON:
 16 Q. Let's take the situation where a voter registration card is
 17 mailed. It is returned to the county --
 18 A. Did you say registration card?
 19 Q. Well, a voter ID card. What is used in the State of
 20 Mississippi to have -- the card that is mailed to the voters?
 21 A. When you register to vote? Is that what you're asking?
 22 Q. Yes.
 23 A. When a person registers, they are sent a voter registration
 24 card.
 25 Q. What is the name of the card that we were talking -- we

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1 A. They're moved to inactive status upon the sending of the
 2 card.
 3 Q. Okay. Now, if they show up and vote in person, are they
 4 allowed to vote?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. Do they have to sign any kind of provisional ballot?
 7 A. If they're in inactive status, they vote by an affidavit
 8 ballot, which is a provisional ballot, yes.
 9 Q. And is the affidavit ballot -- do they give their then
 10 current address?
 11 A. The affidavit ballot envelope asks for different types of
 12 information that the voter may fill out, including old address
 13 and new address.
 14 Q. And when they show up to vote, do -- is that information
 15 maintained on the poll book?
 16 A. No.
 17 Q. Do they sign the poll book showing that they have voted?
 18 A. No one signs the poll book.
 19 Q. Is there any indicia on the poll book that a person voted?
 20 A. No. Inactive voters, they are on the voter roll; they are
 21 not in the poll book.
 22 Q. Okay. Only active voters are in the poll book?
 23 A. Correct.
 24 Q. Okay. All right. And then the two other categories -- or
 25 three other categories that you mentioned?

1 A. Pending, purged and rejected.
 2 Q. What is pending?
 3 A. Pending is a status for a voter who submits a mail-in voter
 4 registration application. And by statute the clerks are
 5 afforded a certain amount of time to obtain additional
 6 information should they not have received a complete
 7 application. And people are also put in a pending status to
 8 ensure that the address provided with the registration was the
 9 correct address to allow for the time for their card to be sent
 10 to them, their registration card.
 11 Q. Are pending voters listed in the poll books?
 12 A. No.
 13 Q. What's the next designation?
 14 A. Purged.
 15 Q. Purged. What does that mean?
 16 A. Those are voters who are removed from the voter roll.
 17 They're placed in a purged status, but they're not ever removed
 18 but are put in a purged status. It's for voters who should no
 19 longer be eligible to vote by reason of death, adjudication of
 20 incompetence, moved, voluntary requests.
 21 Q. Felons?
 22 A. Not all felons. Conviction of a disenfranchising crime in
 23 the state of Mississippi.
 24 THE COURT: I couldn't understand one word you said.
 25 A. Conviction of a disenfranchising crime in the state of

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1 A. No.
 2 THE COURT: And, obviously, they don't contain purged
 3 voters or rejected voters.
 4 A. They do not.
 5 THE COURT: And what was the third category,
 6 suspended?
 7 A. Pending.
 8 THE COURT: Pending. What's "pending" mean?
 9 A. Pending is -- a simpler way to put it, those people who
 10 have registered within the 30 days before the election, too
 11 soon.
 12 THE COURT: Too recently.
 13 A. Too recently to be able to vote in the next election.
 14 THE COURT: All right. And the poll books do not
 15 contain any of those three categories of people?
 16 A. Only active. Active voters only.
 17 THE COURT: And what about the inactive? If an
 18 inactive comes to vote, then what?
 19 A. If an inactive voter comes to vote, their name is not in
 20 the poll book. So they will be presented with a paper ballot
 21 and allowed to vote an affidavit or provisional ballot, which
 22 requires the completion of an affidavit ballot envelope, voting
 23 by paper, the ballot's folded, put in the envelope, sealed, and
 24 then put in the ballot box to be counted and evaluated after
 25 the election by the election officials.

2 THE COURT: Thank you.
 3 BY MR. NIXON:
 4 Q. Those voters are not included on the poll books either?
 5 A. They're purged status.
 6 Q. And then what's the last?
 7 A. Rejected.
 8 Q. And, obviously, those aren't on the poll book either.
 9 A. No.
 10 Q. But they are on the voter rolls?
 11 A. Yes.
 12 Q. Okay.
 13 THE COURT: Can I just go back to the poll books for a
 14 minute, if you don't mind. Tell us again, the poll books, what
 15 exactly do they contain?
 16 A. By statute the poll book will contain the name of the
 17 voter, the address, the date of birth, the voter registration
 18 number. And then it will have columns for each applicable
 19 election. So with this past election, you had a column for the
 20 June 3rd primary and a column for the June 24 primary runoff.
 21 And then there's a bar code at the far right.
 22 THE COURT: And the poll books contain all active
 23 voters? Do they contain --
 24 A. Correct.
 25 THE COURT: -- inactive?

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1 THE COURT: And the election officials are county
 2 employees?
 3 A. I'm sorry?
 4 THE COURT: Are the election officials to whom you
 5 just referred county employees?
 6 A. Election commissioners are elected county officials.
 7 THE COURT: Okay. So what do they look at?
 8 A. They will look at the -- at the voter roll as a whole to
 9 determine whether or not those voters should have been on the
 10 voter roll or on the poll book. And they will determine if the
 11 voter has moved within the county and they're still eligible.
 12 That means they can still vote as long as they voted in their
 13 new precinct. They look at different -- different things,
 14 given the reason -- there's other reasons to cast an affidavit
 15 ballot.
 16 THE COURT: What about the affidavit? What does it
 17 contain?
 18 A. The affidavit itself is on the envelope. And all it asks
 19 is for the name of the voter, their date of birth, the last
 20 four of their Social, telephone numbers, old physical address,
 21 new physical address, old mailing address, new mailing address,
 22 which is all optional. And then they -- the affidavit -- they
 23 have to state the reason why they believe they are being asked
 24 to cast an affidavit ballot.
 25 THE COURT: Why they believe they're being asked?

1 A. Correct. And they sign it. A poll manager signs it. And
 2 then the voter is given their ballot to vote and seal.
 3 THE COURT: Okay. You may proceed.
 4 MR. NIXON: Thank you.
 5 BY MR. NIXON:
 6 Q. In a situation where an active voter shows up to vote but
 7 reports -- self-reports, "I've moved," what do you -- what
 8 happens in that situation?
 9 A. The poll worker will ascertain whether or not their new
 10 residence address still entitles this voter to vote in the
 11 precinct in which he or she has presented. If they need to go
 12 to a different precinct, the voter will be sent to the
 13 appropriate precinct for their residence.
 14 Q. Okay. So let's assume that they've moved within the same
 15 precinct. What happens?
 16 A. They are allowed to cast a ballot in the voting machine.
 17 Q. Are they required to provide any information with regard to
 18 their new address?
 19 A. No.
 20 Q. If they've moved to a different precinct, tell us what
 21 happens then.
 22 A. They'll present to their new precincts, and their name will
 23 not be in that poll book. So they will be an affidavit voter.
 24 They will vote by an affidavit ballot.
 25 Q. The same that you just described to us?

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1 A. Not the poll books, no. The affidavit ballot envelopes,
 2 yes, but not the poll books.
 3 Q. Really the whole process.
 4 A. I don't agree.
 5 Q. If you don't vote for two federal election cycles, what
 6 happens to your name? If an active voter chooses not to vote
 7 for two federal election cycles, what happens to your name on
 8 the voter rolls?
 9 A. Nothing.
 10 Q. How many cycles do you go through not voting when you are
 11 moved from active to inactive?
 12 A. Your question is unclear. No one is ever moved from an
 13 active status by virtue of inactivity. So it doesn't matter if
 14 you ever vote once you register. You'll stay active unless
 15 some information or reliable documentation is provided which
 16 indicates the voter's died, been convicted, adjudicated
 17 incompetent or moved.
 18 Q. How old do you have to be to vote in Mississippi?
 19 A. 18, unless you'll be 18 by the date of the general
 20 election. Then 17-year-olds are able to vote.
 21 Q. And what date are you allowed to vote absentee
 22 automatically? What age?
 23 A. It's the same age.
 24 Q. No, by absent -- automatically allowed to vote absentee.
 25 A. No one is allowed to vote automatically by absentee in the

1 A. Yes.
 2 THE COURT: New precinct, you're assuming in the same
 3 county?
 4 MR. NIXON: In the same county. That's my next
 5 question.
 6 BY MR. NIXON:
 7 Q. What happens if they move to a different county?
 8 A. They're certainly welcome to cast a ballot. No voter is
 9 ever turned away. But if they've moved outside of the county
 10 and haven't updated their registration, their vote won't be
 11 counted. But they will vote by an affidavit ballot.
 12 Q. So if a voter who lived in county A moves to county B and
 13 shows back up in county A at the right precinct where he was in
 14 county A and says, *I'm on the active roll. I want to vote, but*
 15 *I want you to know that I've moved to county B*, what happens?
 16 He's told to go to county B?
 17 A. No. The poll worker will tell the voter that he or she is
 18 not eligible to vote, given that he or she has moved. But if
 19 that voter is insistent, they are provided an affidavit ballot
 20 and they are allowed to vote by an affidavit ballot.
 21 Q. Is the information then used -- from the affidavit then
 22 used to update the voter rolls?
 23 A. Yes.
 24 Q. Okay. So is it true to say that the poll books are
 25 relevant to maintaining accurate voter rolls?

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1 state of Mississippi.
 2 Q. So if you reach the age of 65, it doesn't automatically
 3 trigger the ability to vote by mail?
 4 A. It entitles certain -- certain categories of absentee
 5 voters may vote absentee by mail, and 65 is included, but there
 6 is no automatic entitlement to vote by an absentee ballot.
 7 Q. Is a -- I may be -- we may be saying the same thing but a
 8 different way, but I just want to make it clear. When you
 9 reach the age of 65, may you -- may you, as a right of being 65
 10 or older, vote by mail in Mississippi instead of in person?
 11 THE COURT: Could I make a suggestion on rephrasing?
 12 If you're over -- or you're the age of 65 in Mississippi, are
 13 you eligible to request an absentee ballot, and will you get it
 14 automatically upon request? I think that's the issue.
 15 MR. NIXON: That's it.
 16 THE COURT: I'm not sure.
 17 MR. NIXON: That's exactly right.
 18 BY MR. NIXON:
 19 Q. Is that right?
 20 A. Not quite.
 21 THE COURT: Okay.
 22 A. Mississippi has several different categories which enable a
 23 voter to vote by an absentee ballot. Being 65 years of age and
 24 older is one category among many. Being 65 or older also
 25 allows that voter to request and receive their absentee ballot

1 by mail.

2 Q. I see. I see.

3 THE COURT: As opposed to a 64-year-old who might be

4 eligible to vote absentee upon request but has to come in and

5 get it?

6 A. Yes.

7 THE COURT: Personally?

8 A. Correct. We -- we refer to it as in-person absentee

9 voting, meaning they have to go to the circuit clerk's office

10 in the county of their residence and complete an application.

11 And then upon completion of the application, they're provided a

12 ballot. And that's traditionally how absentee voting occurs

13 but for four categories of voters who may request and receive

14 absentee ballots by mail in addition to our UOCAVA voters,

15 which are -- it's U-O-C-A-V-A -- for the Uniformed and Overseas

16 Citizens Absentee Voting Act, which is a separate category of

17 absentee voters.

18 BY MR. NIXON:

19 Q. Does Mississippi register voters both with a Mississippi

20 registration form and a federal voter registration form?

21 A. We have a Mississippi registration form, and they're on

22 a -- a mail-in registration application form is not required by

23 federal law.

24 Q. Okay. And the federal law, of course, has birth date on

25 it.

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1 ask a different question. Under the NVRA, is it your

2 understanding that you are required to keep all records

3 concerning voter registration?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Would a poll book fall into a category that -- of all

6 documents that involve voter registration?

7 A. No.

8 Q. That's what your opinion is?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the Help America Vote Act?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. It's a federal statute.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Does the Help America Vote Act dictate that the state and

15 not the counties are the repository of voter registrations?

16 A. I would have to look.

17 Q. Okay. And you would defer to that act?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Okay. Now --

20 THE COURT: Mr. Nixon, is your last question based on

21 or does it imply a time frame?

22 MR. NIXON: I'm not sure I understand.

23 THE COURT: Well, is it possible -- and you might just

24 want to ask this -- if the state is the repository of voter

25 records after a certain point in time after an election. I

A. Correct.

2 Q. And that is an issue clearly covered under the NVRA?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And that is a public record under the NVRA?

5 A. It is.

6 Q. So just to make things very clear, with regard to the

7 overseas voters who only use a federal application, if True the

8 Vote were to ask for the overseas voter applications with birth

9 dates, those are maintained by the State of Mississippi

10 Secretary of State's Office. Is that correct?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Those are maintained by who?

13 A. The individual county circuit clerk offices.

14 Q. Would a citizen who requested that information under the

15 NVRA be able to obtain the overseas voter applications with the

16 birth dates unredacted?

17 A. Yes.

18 THE COURT: What was the very last thing, under what?

19 MR. NIXON: Unredacted.

20 BY MR. NIXON:

21 Q. With regard to voter list maintenance, would whether or not

22 someone appeared and voted be a reason to keep that person on a

23 voter registration list?

24 A. You'll need to rephrase your question.

25 Q. I may have asked it before, and I think I did. So let me

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1 don't know the answer. If you do or you're interested, you may

2 ask. You don't have to.

3 MR. NIXON: No, no, no. I'll ask those questions.

4 And the last one is more of a legal technicality that I think

5 is -- may --

6 THE COURT: If you don't care, I don't care. I

7 mean --

8 MR. NIXON: It's covered in our brief, and I do care.

9 But to the extent that she says, *I know what the law says*, then

10 I'm not going to --

11 THE COURT: I misheard. I'm having a terrible time

12 hearing. Even though I can hear the words, I just -- I mean

13 hear the speaking, I'm having trouble because the speech is so

14 fast. So I apologize if I'm sounding like I'm behind the

15 curve. Go ahead.

16 MR. NIXON: Okay.

17 BY MR. NIXON:

18 Q. Do you know whether or not the Help America Vote Act

19 requires that the State of Mississippi be the -- and not the

20 counties be the repository of voter registrations?

21 A. You're being less detailed. Counties accept voter

22 registration applications. They process them. HAVA

23 requires that we have a statewide voter roll which is

24 maintained at the state level.

25 THE COURT REPORTER: The what requires?

THE WITNESS: NAVA, N-E-V-A, the Help America Vote

Act.

A. -- requires there be one centralized voter roll maintained by the state, which it is. It's the Statewide Election Management System. So to that end, the state is the repository for all voter roll information in that it is the administrator of the Statewide Election Management System. But registration, by statute, is done at the county level with paper applications retained by the counties and scanned into SEMS, S-E-M-S.

BY MR. NIXON:

Q. And SEMS stands for?

A. Again, the Statewide Election Management System.

Q. Okay. Let's clear up just a couple of things with regard to the process. Who creates the voter rolls to be used in an election?

A. Are you asking about the voter roll or the poll book?

Q. Well, let's just start at the big. Who has the voter rolls?

THE COURT: Can I make a suggestion? Tell us the process of how someone would register and then -- you know, where they go? We're not an over-65 person. We're just a regular 30-year-old living in Padula County or whatever. Pick one. Well, pick Yazoo County because they're not here. They've elected not to show up, and they can't contradict you.

Anyway, pick a county and tell us who does what, and

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requires -- is subject to open disclosures and the others are not?

A. No.

Q. All right. Let's get back to the registration process.

A. Well, I never said others were not. You never asked about registration applications.

Q. Are registration applications subject to open records under the federal Voter Registration Act?

A. Everything -- everything these clerks' offices and our office has is subject to public disclosure. The issue is what may be redacted.

Q. Okay. All right. Well, we've already decided that -- you've already disclosed that the federal postcard application, which includes birth dates, is not subject to redaction.

A. And neither are Mississippi state registration applications.

Q. So the registration application, which includes birth dates, is not subject to birth date redaction?

A. It may include a birth date, yes.

Q. And it's not subject to a redaction?

A. Not under the NVRA.

Q. So if we can obtain the birth date application -- the voter application which includes the voter's birth date, that information is uploaded through SEMS and put on a voter roll and includes a voter's birth date, why is a person under the

give us the technical name, to the extent there is one, under state law or practice in Mississippi.

A. Mississippi allows for two types of registration for a normal, average person, which is in person in the circuit clerk's office or by a mail-in registration application. Those paper applications are sent to the circuit clerk of the county of residence of the voter. That information is entered into the Statewide Election Management System, including scanning of the actual registration application. Once the information is put into SEMS, which is the statewide voter roll, all voters from all 82 counties are in one central location.

THE COURT: Scanned?

A. Scanned registration applications. They will also scan any other documentation pertaining to that voter over the course of that voter's history. And that's -- that's voter registration.

BY MR. NIXON:

Q. What about the federal postcard application?

A. Military overseas can register to vote by the federal postcard. Again, it's a paper application, or if it's e-mailed or faxed. It's retained by the circuit clerk of that voter's residence. That information, again, is entered into SEMS. It creates a voter record for that voter. Their information is scanned, the document's available, and they become a part of the statewide voter roll.

Q. Do you know why the federal postcard application ballot

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NVRA not entitled to the voter roll with the birth date included?

A. There are no -- there have been no requests for the voter roll.

Q. And so in answer to my question, so we're very clear here, if a request were made for the voter rolls for the state of Mississippi, which includes birth dates, maintained by Secretary of State's Office, the Secretary of State would provide that information?

A. Not for the entire voter roll, no.

Q. Would it -- would it provide birth dates?

A. I'm not -- I don't understand your question.

Q. Would the voter roll that was requested of the Secretary of State's Office pursuant to the NVRA require -- would it include birth dates?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. Because that is not necessarily subject to public disclosure at -- it includes every voter ever registered in the state of Mississippi. And pursuant to our own law, it's not subject to disclosure.

Q. Okay. So that we're really clear here, if I ask for someone's application, I would get a copy of their application under the NVRA?

A. Yes.

1 Q. And that application would include the birth date?

2 A. It may. It may not.

3 Q. There is a space to be filled out by the voter which has

4 birth date?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Does the Mississippi application also include a space for

7 Social Security number?

8 A. The last four digits.

9 Q. We all agree that Social Security information is protected

10 under a separate federal statute. Would you agree with me on

11 that?

12 A. I'm sorry. I didn't -- no. I didn't hear you.

13 Q. Do we agree -- do you and I agree that Social Security

14 numbers are protected under a separate federal statute?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Okay. So if a person filled out the voter -- the voter

17 registration application with their birth date and not with

18 their last four digits of their Social and I asked to see that,

19 I could receive that under the -- under the NVRA with the birth

20 date information included?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. For every person who's ever filled out an application in

23 the state of Mississippi?

24 A. There's different facts and circumstances that are -- you

25 can't be that unilateral across the board.

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1 understand it or in your official capacity understand it, that

2 turning over birth year would be protected even if birth date

3 and month were redacted? Or have you not considered that?

4 A. It would be the entire field which is redacted. The system

5 was designed to exclude the protected information. So SEMS,

6 the Statewide Election Management System, will not produce that

7 report -- that voter roll with the date of birth at all.

8 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

9 MR. NIXON: That's all the questions I have. That's

10 all the questions I have. Thank you.

11 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

12 BY MR. PIZZETTA:

13 Q. Hello, Ms. Turner.

14 A. Hi.

15 Q. There was testimony about a couple of different types of

16 documents. I want to keep them straight. Absentee ballot

17 envelopes, where are they right now?

18 A. They are sealed in their respective ballot boxes in every

19 circuit clerks' office.

20 Q. When were they placed into those sealed boxes?

21 A. When an absentee ballot is voted, it is immediately placed

22 into a sealed ballot box until election day, at which time it

23 goes to the respective precinct for that voter.

24 The short answer is, they are always sealed in a sealed

25 ballot box from the time that they are cast until a period of

1 Q. I'm sorry. I didn't understand that. I can't be that --

2 A. In this situation where you mention an application -- there

3 are certain -- I don't know. I can't answer that question.

4 Q. Okay. All right.

5 THE COURT: I do have a question, though. If the

6 request were for current active voters, if the request were for

7 the voter rolls -- roll -- is there one voter roll,

8 technically?

9 A. Uh-huh (indicating yes).

10 THE COURT: If the request was for one voter -- for a

11 copy of the voter roll showing current eligible voters, would

12 the State -- Secretary of State feel it necessary, because of

13 federal law, to turn over the voter's name, address, date of

14 birth and voter ID number, active voters only?

15 A. No. When we produce a voter roll, it excludes the date of

16 birth but provides a VR, voter record number.

17 THE COURT: The voter record number is what?

18 A. It's their voter registration number. It's a unique number

19 assigned to every voter.

20 THE COURT: That's what I thought. It's not that they

21 voted in a particular election. It's the registration that a

22 person is assigned that's unique --

23 A. Correct.

24 THE COURT: -- as you just said. Okay. Does the

25 State take the position from where you -- as you personally

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1 redactions, unless they're actually --

2 THE COURT: Well, there are black marks. I see your

3 point.

4 MR. NIXON: Yes. So I don't know what's been

5 redacted.

6 THE COURT: Well, let's find out what the offer is.

7 What's the offer?

8 MR. PIZZETTA: We have -- just to get the court

9 finally to see what a poll book is, and I think Ms. Turner will

10 be able to explain what it is that is redacted underneath. I

11 think it will --

12 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to overrule your

13 objection.

14 (EXHIBITS D-5 AND D-6 MARKED)

15 BY MR. PIZZETTA:

16 Q. Ms. Turner, looking at D-5, can you identify that for us?

17 Do you see at the top what county it comes from there?

18 A. Yes, I do. It's -- these are poll books generated by

19 Jefferson Davis County. One is the Republican poll book and

20 the other is the Democratic poll book.

21 Q. You've seen poll books before.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. You've seen unredacted poll books before.

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Tell the court what it is that is redacted there on D-5 and

1 D-6.

2 A. The date of birth.

3 Q. Okay. So when you were testifying a moment ago about what

4 plaintiffs would be entitled to under even state law, is this

5 an example of -- if they pay the per-copy charge, is this an

6 example of what is permissible to provide to plaintiffs under

7 state law?

8 A. It is.

9 Q. Just so the --

10 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Is the -- under state law,

11 is the poll book on the date of the election redacted?

12 MR. PIZZETTA: Your Honor, I'm sorry. I don't

13 understand your question.

14 THE COURT: You've given me a redacted version of the

15 poll book from Jeff Davis County, a sample, obviously. Is this

16 the way it was presented to the poll workers, or were the poll

17 workers seeing the unredacted version of this document?

18 BY MR. PIZZETTA:

19 Q. Ms. Turner, can you answer that?

20 A. The poll workers would have seen unredacted versions.

21 THE COURT: I see. Okay.

22 MR. SANDERS: Your Honor, those redactions that were

23 made were made this morning.

24 THE COURT: That's fine. Thank you.

25 MR. PIZZETTA: No originals were redacted.

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1 THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Nixon?

2 MR. NIXON: Just a few questions.

3 MR. SANDERS: Your Honor?

4 THE COURT: Oh, I apologize. I really do. I'm so

5 sorry.

6 MR. SANDERS: I have cross just very briefly.

7 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

8 BY MR. SANDERS:

9 Q. Ms. Turner, my name is Bob Sanders.

10 THE COURT: Do you want to offer that as an exhibit?

11 MR. SANDERS: We do want to offer it.

12 THE COURT: You want it marked?

13 MR. SANDERS: Yes, ma'am.

14 THE COURT: So this is Defendant's Exhibit 7.

15 (EXHIBIT D-7 MARKED)

16 BY MR. SANDERS:

17 Q. Ms. Turner, I'm Bob Sanders, representing the Jeff Davis

18 Election Commission. Can you tell us what a VR-28 report is?

19 A. It's a representation of the voters who voted in any given

20 election.

21 Q. All right. And I've handed you what's been marked as

22 Exhibit 7, and I'll represent to you -- and you can see on the

23 first page it appears to be a VR-28 report from the June 3rd,

24 2014, election. Do you see that?

25 A. Yes.

1 THE COURT: That's fine.

2 BY MR. PIZZETTA:

3 Q. Noticing, though, D-5 and D-6, the first name is the same

4 on both of them. Is that right?

5 A. Right. They're identical.

6 Q. All right. Why is that?

7 A. Well, because in the state of Mississippi, we don't

8 register by party affiliation. So when you present to your

9 polling place on an election day, the voter may go to the

10 Republican table or the Democratic table. So each poll book is

11 identical since we don't have specific lists of Republican

12 voters and specific lists of Democratic voters.

13 THE COURT: Is that called an open primary?

14 A. Yes, it is, your Honor.

15 BY MR. PIZZETTA:

16 Q. When I look at D-5 and it's marked "voted" next to one of

17 the names, who writes that term in?

18 A. The poll worker. The check-in poll worker.

19 Q. So looking at D-5 and D-6, if you wanted to determine

20 whether Mr. Allison voted in the Democratic primary or the

21 Republican primary on June 3rd, can you tell by looking at that

22 poll book?

23 A. You can.

24 Q. All right.

25 MR. PIZZETTA: Your Honor, no further questions.

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1 Q. All right. And the next page is the first page of a VR-28

2 report for the runoff election on June the 24th. Do you see

3 that?

4 A. I do.

5 Q. All right. Can you explain to Judge Atlas what the

6 different columns are here that are represented on this VR-28?

7 A. Sure. The first column is the voter ID, which is the

8 voter's unique registration voter number. Then you have the

9 voter name, their address, city, the particular precinct in

10 which the voter would have voted in this election, the date the

11 voter registered and the party primary in which the voter voted

12 on each election day.

13 Q. All right. Now, this VR-28 for Jeff Davis County, these

14 two reports for the primary and the runoff, they would be

15 several hundred pages long. So I didn't bring that. But you

16 can -- you'll have the name of each person who voted in each

17 primary, and it will show whether they voted in the Democratic

18 or the Republican primary. Is that correct?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And if you had someone who had the same name, two John

21 Jones, one voted in the Democratic primary and then the

22 Republican runoff, you would be able to distinguish between

23 those two John Jones by the unique voter ID number. Is that

24 correct?

25 A. You would.

1 Q. All right. So to the extent that issue is concerned, the
 2 unique voter identification number is a proxy for the birth
 3 date for that purpose. Is that right?
 4 A. Yes, sir.
 5 Q. All right.
 6 MR. SANDERS: Your Honor, I don't have any more
 7 questions, but I wanted the court to have an understanding
 8 of -- in our response to the TRO, we told the court that we
 9 have sent all of this information to the plaintiffs, and I just
 10 wanted the court to see what it is.
 11 THE COURT: Okay. So you're saying you've already
 12 provided --
 13 MR. SANDERS: Yes, your Honor.
 14 THE COURT: -- the full list --
 15 MR. SANDERS: Yes, ma'am, and it's a couple --
 16 THE COURT: -- of the voter -- the unofficial voting
 17 list to the plaintiff.
 18 MR. SANDERS: For the primary and the runoffs. And
 19 it's 2- or 300 pages long. We sent it to them in an e-mail
 20 prior to the time we filed our response to the TRO. And,
 21 frankly, I got this from the circuit clerk, not from the
 22 election commission. But he just cooperated with me on -- to
 23 that extent.
 24 THE COURT: Why is it called unofficial?
 25 A. It's called unofficial because this is a report that's an

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1 A. I know that Mr. James Allison voted because it is written
 2 "voted" in the June 3rd, 2014, election column next to
 3 Mr. Allison's name in the Democratic poll book.
 4 Q. Who would have written that down? And I don't mean the
 5 name of a person but the position of the person.
 6 A. Poll worker.
 7 Q. And is a poll worker an employee of the State of
 8 Mississippi?
 9 A. A poll worker is compensated by the county for his or her
 10 service on election day.
 11 Q. Are they designated by parties to work in specific polls?
 12 A. It depends on who's conducting that particular election.
 13 Q. In the Democratic primary are they Democratic primary --
 14 are they Democratic Party affiliates?
 15 A. They are not affiliates of the state party. If the county
 16 Democratic Executive Committee actually conducted that
 17 election, they would have been chosen by that executive
 18 committee. But state law allows county executive committees to
 19 contract with election commissions to conduct the election. So
 20 unless we had our list here of who conducted which county
 21 election, I wouldn't be able to tell you for certain.
 22 Q. Okay. Let's talk about chain of custody of D-5.
 23 A. Uh-huh (indicating yes).
 24 Q. D-5 and D-6 are identical because they are poll books.
 25 It's -- and each party gets an identical poll book. Is that

interim step before vote history is posted to individual
 2 voters' voter record in the statewide system.
 3 This report is generated from what we call processing the
 4 poll books, which means the counties will click the bar codes
 5 of those voters who voted, and it puts that information into a
 6 table which holds the information which generates this report.
 7 But once the election is closed in SEMS, that information
 8 migrates out to the individual voter records.
 9 THE COURT: Okay. But it's -- it's unofficial in that
 10 it's not yet incorporated into the formal voter records, but it
 11 is reliable, question mark, because it is coming straight from
 12 the precincts or counties with the bar codes and, therefore,
 13 the voter ID numbers?
 14 A. It is reliable in that it is a reflection of those voters
 15 who voted as marked on the poll books.
 16 THE COURT: Okay.
 17 MR. SANDERS: That's all I have. Thank you, your
 18 Honor.
 19 THE COURT: Any other defense questions? No?
 20 Mr. Nixon.
 21 MR. NIXON: Just a couple of follow-up. Thank you.
 22 **REDIRECT EXAMINATION**
 23 BY MR. NIXON:
 24 Q. Okay. If you could look at D-5, please. How do we know
 25 that Mr. James Allison voted?

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1 right?
 2 A. Each precinct receives a poll book for the Republican and
 3 Democratic table.
 4 Q. Who creates the poll book to give to that precinct?
 5 A. The poll book is generated from the Statewide Election
 6 Management System by the circuit clerks.
 7 Q. Does the Secretary of State have access to the Statewide
 8 Election Management System?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. If the Secretary of State chose, could the Secretary of
 11 State create the same poll book?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. Okay. So in this instance of D-5 and D-6, they're created
 14 by the county. Circuit clerk?
 15 A. Yes.
 16 Q. And then they're delivered to each party?
 17 A. No. They're placed -- there is a ballot box and a supply
 18 box for every precinct in every county in the state. The poll
 19 books are placed in the supply box for the particular precinct
 20 in which it represents.
 21 Q. How does it get to the precinct?
 22 A. It is packed in the supply box by the election -- the
 23 officials in charge of the election.
 24 Q. And who are those officials?
 25 A. Again, it's county election commissions for general and

1 special elections, and it is county executive committees for
 2 primary elections unless they have contracted otherwise.
 3 Q. Okay. Some counties don't have a Republican Party, and so
 4 the state party would then contract with the county election
 5 commission to run the Republican primary in that particular
 6 county?
 7 A. There's a statutory provision which makes -- that allows,
 8 yes, a committee to contract for the election commissioners to
 9 take that over.
 10 Q. Okay. So now we've got the poll books at the precinct.
 11 And the Democrats are at one table and the Republicans are at
 12 another table. Is that right?
 13 A. Yes.
 14 Q. So we're having a primary and there are either commission,
 15 county election commission people, or party people at each of
 16 the two tables. Is that right?
 17 A. The poll workers, yes.
 18 Q. And they all have access to birth dates?
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. Okay. Why?
 21 A. In limited instances, they may make reference to a date of
 22 birth in order to assist them in checking the correct person in
 23 or in verifying a photo ID.
 24 Q. The person sitting at the table, not the voter, indicates
 25 "voted."

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1 possession or -- and/or the possession of the election --
 2 county election commission. And then what happens to them?
 3 A. They stay sealed in a supply box in the circuit clerk's
 4 office for as long as the ballot boxes remain there as well.
 5 Q. And then when the ballot box is -- so now we've had an
 6 election that's been certified. So what happens to the poll
 7 books then?
 8 A. We still haven't gone past the period of time within which
 9 a candidate may file an election contest. Everything stays as
 10 it is until that period passes.
 11 Q. So in relation to the Republican primary runoff for United
 12 States Senate, the challenger, Mr. McDaniel, may still file an
 13 election contest?
 14 A. He may, yes.
 15 Q. If the time period passes where he doesn't file or the
 16 election contest is terminated, how much longer are these poll
 17 books kept?
 18 A. Well, they are kept for at least 22 months, since it's a
 19 federal election. And they will be packed, sealed and put into
 20 a vault or some other location.
 21 Q. The federal law requires these be kept unredacted for 22
 22 months?
 23 A. They keep all their election materials by state law and
 24 federal law for a period of time. Yes.
 25 Q. Are these poll books, because it's a federal election,

A. By statute, the poll worker writes "voted."
 2 Q. Okay. At the end of the night, the polls close. What
 3 happens to the poll books?
 4 THE COURT: What happens to what?
 5 MR. NIXON: The poll books. These (indicating).
 6 A. They are put back into their supply box, and they are
 7 resealed and sent back to the courthouse where the election
 8 materials will come under the direction of the circuit clerk.
 9 BY MR. NIXON:
 10 Q. Not the election commission.
 11 A. It's a joint responsibility. If they are still utilizing
 12 certain materials to count and canvass the vote, then it would
 13 be the executive committees. If they are complete, then it
 14 would be the circuit clerk.
 15 Q. Who counts the votes when they're back in the circuit
 16 clerk's possession?
 17 A. What? The poll books aren't used to count the votes.
 18 Q. Okay.
 19 A. And we -- you would primarily utilize voting machines,
 20 which means the vast majority of our vote totals are downloaded
 21 onto cards or zip drives and then downloaded into two different
 22 computer systems.
 23 THE COURT: What drives?
 24 BY MR. NIXON:
 25 Q. So election night these are back in the circuit clerk's

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1 subject to federal retention requirements?
 2 A. I would have to look at that.
 3 Q. Okay. You indicated that there -- that was the case. I
 4 just want to make sure that I understood that specifically.
 5 A. Traditionally, the clerks and election commission officials
 6 keep their materials for 22 months, all election materials,
 7 regardless of what the federal law may say.
 8 Q. Is the fact in this case that Mr. Allison voted in the
 9 Democratic primary noted in the State's SEMS system?
 10 A. If the county has processed their poll book and closed
 11 their election, then, yes, it is available on the voter roll.
 12 But if they are -- it would depend where they were in their
 13 process.
 14 Q. So the Secretary of State now has possession of who voted
 15 in the Republican primary runoff on June 24th in the SEMS
 16 system?
 17 A. We may. Yes.
 18 Q. And you may produce that by simply running a computer
 19 program and putting it on a disk. Right?
 20 A. It -- the information becomes part of the voter roll. So
 21 it ends up being a request for a voter roll with vote history.
 22 Q. Just one last clear-up issue. Overseas or military votes,
 23 do they -- do they have more than one ballot in an envelope, or
 24 do they come in two different envelopes?
 25 THE COURT: What does that mean?

MR. NIXON: The runoff is done within three weeks of the primary. And so the military voters or overseas voters are sent a primary, and then they're sent a second ballot that says, *Assume there's a runoff, who would you vote for in the runoff?* And so I want to know --

THE COURT: Even though they don't know who's in the runoff?

MR. NIXON: You don't even know who's in the runoff. *But assuming there's a runoff, who would you vote for?* So --

THE COURT: Is that done?

A. It's required by UOCAVA for us to meet the 45-day deadline to provide a ranked-choice ballot to them at the same time as their primary ballot.

THE COURT: Ranked choice plus the primary. So it is two ballots?

A. It's two ballots and they are returned. If they are being returned by mail, they come back in two envelopes.

Predominantly, those ballots are returned by e-mail, and they are placed into two separate envelopes by the clerk's office.

BY MR. NIXON:

Q. On election day -- I just want to make sure I understand this perfectly. On election day the absentee ballots are delivered to the respective precincts. Is that correct?

A. The absentee ballots in their envelopes with their applications are put into the right precinct ballot box. So

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they are in the possession of the poll workers for each respective election.

Q. When are they opened?

A. After the polls close.

THE COURT: We just went through that. "They" being, frankly, a vague term. I'm assuming you're asking are the ballots, and I went through that one. The boxes are presumably opened when the ballot -- when the precinct worker -- the boxes with the supplies have to be opened at the beginning of the voting day. Right? Or early.

A. Certainly. It -- it depends what they have packed in which box. But if blank paper ballots have been packed in the ballot boxes, they will break the seal, pull out what they need, reseal the ballot box. As you pointed out, at the end of the day they would break the seal. They pull out the absentees. They count them. They put them back. They reseal it.

BY MR. NIXON:

Q. You say "they." Who's "they"? Who's counting them?

A. Poll workers.

MR. NIXON: That's all I have. Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Anybody else, defense?

MR. SANDERS: No redirect.

THE COURT: No? Okay. Thank you very much. We all learned a lot. Before I let you off the stand, may I -- ma'am, is there any other term that we've heard about today that you

where that voter lives, has or her precinct, if he was voting in person, that's where his or her absentee ballot will go.

And it goes into the ballot box with everything else to the precinct.

Q. How do they decide which party it goes to? Goes to the Republican Party or the Democratic Party? How is that decision made?

A. The voter has to tell their decision at the time they are voting the absentee ballot because the ballots are different.

Q. Then the absentee ballot application and the envelope, are they put together and then sent to the respective precincts?

A. The absentee ballot is in its envelope, and the sealed absentee ballot in its envelope is usually paper-clipped to the absentee ballot application.

Q. And they physically are in the possession of the party primary workers on election day?

A. I don't understand your question.

Q. Are they? Are they then -- are the primary -- are the absentee ballots sealed in the envelope with the application, then physically delivered to the party primary workers who are working the poll?

A. Those materials are in the ballot box with everything else, with the memory cards for the machines, with the blank paper ballots for curbside voters. They're in the ballot box that's sealed and sent to every precinct. And once in the precinct,

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think maybe you should have been asked about?

A. One thing that --

THE COURT: You better get back on the stand. I hate to do that to you, but...

(COMPLIED WITH REQUEST)

THE COURT: I hate to let you go because you know a lot, and, frankly, you're filling in the gaps of our knowledge. Go ahead.

A. The one thing I did mention to Mr. Pizzetta earlier is some confusion about signing the poll books. And I just want to be clear that the voter does not sign the poll book at all. There's a separate book for voter signature, and it's called a receipt book.

THE COURT: Okay.

A. And that's all -- that's all it is.

THE COURT: Other than the receipt book, what other information is --

A. That is all it is. It's a sign-in sheet. But I did want to just clarify that the voter does not sign the poll book. By law, the only thing that is written in a poll book is the word "voted" by the poll worker.

THE COURT: Is what?

A. Is the word "voted" by the poll worker in the appropriate election column.

THE COURT: By the Democratic --

1 A. By the poll workers -- for whichever party, primary or
 2 worker is working for, they're the only ones that would write
 3 the word "voted" in the poll book.
 4 THE COURT: And the lists -- in most counties,
 5 typically, is there more than one poll worker signing in voters
 6 on a given day?
 7 A. It depends, of course, on the size of the precincts in the
 8 counties. But, yes, we do see our bigger precincts with poll
 9 books that are split alphabetically, A through L, M through Z.
 10 So --
 11 THE COURT: That anticipated my question. No one --
 12 no two poll workers, then, have the same list for the
 13 Democratic side or the Republican side? In other words, I know
 14 the list in its total is the same. It goes to the Republican
 15 table and the Democratic table. But once it gets to the table
 16 of a particular party, is there one list?
 17 A. Yes.
 18 THE COURT: And then it's broken into segments,
 19 depending on the number of poll workers and perceived need for
 20 different people to check in?
 21 A. It definitely may be broken into sections, yes.
 22 THE COURT: Okay. And then at the end of the polling
 23 day, the three or X number of sections are collated and
 24 combined back to the full poll list?
 25 A. It would depend how the election officials prepared for

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1 required to be redacted under state law, such as date of birth?
 2 A. Just the date of birth.
 3 THE COURT: Just the date of birth. Okay. We've
 4 covered voter registration applications. Are those exactly
 5 what they appear to be? In other words, a voter fills out an
 6 application to register to vote?
 7 A. Yes.
 8 THE COURT: In writing, they put in a lot of -- all
 9 the personal information that --
 10 A. They -- they do put some personal information, such as the
 11 last four of their Social, their date of birth, their name,
 12 their address, their driver's license number. And then there's
 13 a block that requires them to, under penalty of perjury, attest
 14 to the fact they have not been convicted of any of the
 15 disenfranchising crimes.
 16 THE COURT: And then voter rolls you've talked about.
 17 Voter poll books you've talked about. Federal postcard
 18 applications you've mentioned. Who keeps those? I think you
 19 said it, but I don't --
 20 A. They're -- they're kept -- they have -- they can have two
 21 purposes. If they were -- if a federal postcard was sent for
 22 registration purposes, it's, of course, kept as a registration
 23 application, but we usually see it as a simultaneous request as
 24 registration application and absentee ballot request.
 25 So it's scanned into SEMS, but it still stays with the

1 that election. They may have broken -- broken down the one
 2 poll book already into two binders.
 3 THE COURT: Oh, because it's so big. Okay. I get
 4 you.
 5 A. Right. So they traditionally break it out ahead of time
 6 and put them in folders or binders for ease of use.
 7 THE COURT: Okay. But the point is that at the end of
 8 the polling day, those poll books are collected and put back in
 9 the supply box?
 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
 11 THE COURT: And then they go to the county courthouse
 12 clerk?
 13 A. Uh-huh (indicating yes).
 14 THE COURT: And they are held in -- other sealed --
 15 part of the sealed --
 16 A. The poll books usually are not kept sealed, as they do
 17 often receive public records requests for the poll books. So
 18 they are kept outside of the sealed box.
 19 THE COURT: Okay.
 20 A. But they remain with the supplies and the election
 21 materials.
 22 THE COURT: Okay. And when a public information
 23 request comes, is that under state law or federal law?
 24 A. It is presumably always under state law.
 25 THE COURT: And in that case you redact information

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1 absentee ballot in its envelope for processing.
 2 THE COURT: I've not seen one of those, but can the
 3 defense supply us with a copy of that form or an exemplar?
 4 A. There's a blank form online.
 5 THE COURT: Okay. So that will be easy. I'm not
 6 supposed to go online to search this out.
 7 MR. PIZZETTA: We'll provide it, your Honor.
 8 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Then the absentee
 9 voting envelopes, those are the envelopes that the absentee
 10 voter ballots are received in? Sent in?
 11 A. They're put in. The absentee ballots are put in an
 12 envelope, yes.
 13 THE COURT: Oh, to go back -- to go out to the voter,
 14 the requester?
 15 A. Either for it to be secured before it goes to the precinct;
 16 or if they're mailing it back, it could be a mailed envelope as
 17 well.
 18 THE COURT: Okay. But the point is, the voter doesn't
 19 go to their file cabinet and pull out an envelope. It's
 20 something supplied by the county?
 21 A. Correct.
 22 THE COURT: Sent out originally or provided by the
 23 county and then returned by the voter. Correct?
 24 A. Right.
 25 THE COURT: Okay. And that's a term of art, and I

1 could use a sample of that.

2 A. Those vary by county, your Honor. Every county is

3 responsible for its own absentee ballot envelopes. And you'll

4 see at least three different variations in probably every

5 county.

6 THE COURT: Oh, great. Okay. Is there a minimum

7 amount of information required?

8 A. There's the statutory information, which is the voter's

9 signature with the oath and the witness and the voter

10 assistance. And they all comply with statute. You just see so

11 many different forms. And we can get you copies, but you just

12 would need to realize that it's going to change by county.

13 THE COURT: I understand. I don't really want all the

14 variations, but maybe two or three that are typical that

15 have -- that are easy to read.

16 A. Okay.

17 THE COURT: The absentee ballots, I'd like a sample of

18 that.

19 A. It's just a scannable ballot. We can download one for you,

20 but it's the same blank ballot that's used on election day for

21 emergency purposes as well.

22 THE COURT: That's fine. That's fine. That will be

23 helpful. The record needs it. Remember, I'm not a

24 Mississippian, but, more importantly, the record needs it. I

25 think I've got the -- I'm not sure I have voter rolls.

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1 so that they know who voted in the other political party's

2 primary?

3 A. That is not the recommended or trained proper procedure.

4 Q. What is the recommended or trained proper procedure?

5 A. What has been trained or taught is to actually print a

6 VR-28 report which lists all particular voters who voted in

7 that election and to provide that list to the poll workers.

8 Q. Who recommends creating the VR-28?

9 A. Our office trains the election commissioners and executive

10 committees, and then they pass it along to their poll workers.

11 Q. Okay. So you instruct the counties to do that. Do the

12 counties -- are they required by Mississippi statute to do

13 that?

14 A. No. There is no procedure set by statute.

15 Q. Okay. Some counties may create a VR-28 and some counties

16 just may switch poll books?

17 A. They may.

18 THE COURT: Switch what?

19 MR. NIXON: They switch the books. The Democrats

20 voted here and the Republicans voted here, on the right and the

21 left, during the primary. So in order to know who voted in the

22 other person's primary, the parties switch books. So when you

23 vote in the Republican Party primary runoff --

24 THE COURT: Oh, the Republicans can check --

25 MR. NIXON: -- you're looking at the Democrat polling

1 A. You do not have a voter roll.

2 THE COURT: So we need a copy of that. Just a page.

3 Redacted is fine. We've had testimony about it. I know what

4 it is, but I'd like a sample. Okay. Anybody have any other

5 samples?

6 MR. WALLACE: One technical question, your Honor.

7 CROSS-EXAMINATION

8 BY MR. WALLACE:

9 Q. You mentioned that you keep -- or that the county clerks

10 keep certain documents for 22 months. Do you know what federal

11 statute requires that?

12 A. Not off the top of my head.

13 Q. Okay. You don't know whether it's the Voter Registration

14 Act or some other statute?

15 A. I'd have to look and double check.

16 Q. Thank you.

17 MR. WALLACE: Thank you, your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Okay. We will ask you supply that.

19 MR. NIXON: I have one short follow-up, if I may.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 FURTHER DIRECT EXAMINATION

22 BY MR. NIXON:

23 Q. We really didn't talk about a runoff. We talked about the

24 primary and each of these (indicating) stamped. In the runoff

25 do they -- do the parties then switch books -- the poll books

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1 book to see if you voted in the Democrat Party.

2 THE COURT: What's wrong with doing that?

3 MR. NIXON: It's -- I don't know. I just was

4 asking --

5 THE COURT: Sounds like a great idea.

6 MR. NIXON: Yeah, I thought so too. It's just -- some

7 counties do it. I just wanted to make sure we understood the

8 process.

9 THE COURT: Okay. But I think your point is that

10 there's no new polling record or anything.

11 A. There's no new poll book run. And we only had a Democratic

12 runoff in a few counties, so some Republicans were -- had the

13 benefit of the Democratic poll book because it wasn't in use.

14 THE COURT: Thank you.

15 MR. NIXON: Thank you.

16 THE COURT: Anything else? You are finally --

17 MR. SLAY: One.

18 THE COURT: Oh, oh, oh.

19 MR. SLAY: And this may be totally off base.

20 CROSS-EXAMINATION

21 BY MR. SLAY:

22 Q. Kim, Craig Slay, Rankin County. We've talked.

23 A. Yeah. Hey, Craig.

24 Q. Good to see you. What is your understanding of -- under

25 Mississippi law, if you know, what is the -- what is the

1 person, office, entity or otherwise that is responsible for
 2 being the repository, the holder, the keeper of election
 3 materials, and my specific question is the poll books, since
 4 that is the -- seems to be the issue before us? Who, by
 5 statute, is defined as the person responsible for, ultimately,
 6 the poll book?
 7 A. It's going to be the circuit clerk.
 8 Q. The circuit clerk. Thank you.
 9 THE COURT: Anybody else? Thank you very, very much.
 10 Appreciate your information. Mr. Nixon, I know I promised
 11 lunch at about 1, and it is about 1, but I was wondering if you
 12 had a short witness.
 13 MR. NIXON: We do. I think we'd like to call Phil
 14 Harding.
 15 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Let's do that.
 16 MR. HOGUE: Your Honor, I'm Eades Hogue.
 17 THE COURT: Okay. You're going to do the questioning?
 18 MR. HOGUE: If you don't mind.
 19 THE COURT: No. It's fine.
 20 MR. HOGUE: I'll try to be fast.
 21 THE COURT: Okay.
 22 MR. HOGUE: I do have a drawl, but I'll --
 23 THE COURT: Your drawl is okay.
 24 MR. HOGUE: All right.
 25 THE COURT: You're in good company here, I can tell.

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1 in Korea, was a deputy group commander and finished my career
 2 at Keesler Air Force Base, having spent my last year on active
 3 duty deployed to Iraq.
 4 Q. Okay. Now, what county in Mississippi do you presently
 5 reside?
 6 A. Harrison County, sir.
 7 Q. And are you a registered Mississippi voter?
 8 A. Yes, I am.
 9 Q. Approximately when did you register to vote here?
 10 A. I registered end of April, beginning of May.
 11 Q. Of what year, sir?
 12 A. Of 2014.
 13 Q. All right. Now, calling your attention to the Republican
 14 primary and primary runoff elections, did you have an occasion
 15 to volunteer in coordinating or operating a part of that
 16 election process?
 17 A. Yes, I did.
 18 MR. SANDERS: Your Honor, if he's going to testify
 19 about what happened in Harrison County, we object. Harrison
 20 County is not one of the nine county defendants here and,
 21 frankly, has no relevance to this proceeding.
 22 THE COURT: Okay. Where are all the microphones on
 23 the defense side? Let's put it in the middle. Okay. But I
 24 think we did hear you. So what's your answer to that?
 25 MR. HOGUE: Well, my answer to that is, we are going

1 Sir, would you state your name? No, first stand up because I'm
 2 going to swear you in.
 3 (WITNESS SWORN)
 4 THE COURT: Would you please be seated, pull yourself
 5 close to the mic, and then state and spell your whole name for
 6 the record.
 7 THE WITNESS: Okay. My name is Phillip Clair Harding,
 8 III. That's P-H-I-L-L-I-P, middle name, C-L-A-I-R, last name,
 9 H-A-R-D-I-N-G.
 10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You may proceed.
 11 **PHILLIP C. HARDING,**
 12 having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:
 13 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**
 14 BY MR. HOGUE:
 15 Q. All right. Mr. Harding, where do you reside?
 16 A. I reside in Biloxi, Mississippi.
 17 Q. Would you tell the court your occupation.
 18 A. I'm a retired Air Force officer.
 19 Q. All right. And briefly tell his Honor the nature of your
 20 service.
 21 A. I served 30 years in the U.S. Air Force, retiring as a full
 22 colonel. I began my career as a nuclear missile launch officer
 23 and then proceeded later on in my career to serve as a
 24 logistics readiness officer.
 25 During that time I commanded two separate squadrons, both

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1 to demonstrate the destruction of some absentee ballot
 2 materials.
 3 THE COURT: It's not relevant, since no one from
 4 Harrison County was here, and I haven't made a ruling on that,
 5 and you didn't sue them in the first place. I don't understand
 6 why that is relevant.
 7 MR. HOGUE: Well, it would be relevant to show that
 8 there's a question as to the validity of the election. What
 9 this man is going to testify to, ma'am, is about observing the
 10 destruction of absentee ballot materials.
 11 THE COURT: When we get to that part of the case, if
 12 we get there and we need a hearing, I welcome this testimony.
 13 Also, when you sue Harrison County for something that they have
 14 done that you believe is illegal, I will welcome the testimony.
 15 But right now, you have sued eight county -- nine
 16 county officers and the State and the Republican Party, and we
 17 have a lot of people here that want to be heard on issues that
 18 involve the National Voter Registration Act. This alleged
 19 destruction of something is not part of that case. Objection
 20 sustained. Witness may not testify. I'm sorry.
 21 MR. HOGUE: Well, I'm very sorry, too. I would add
 22 one thing, your Honor, and I'm going to sit down. He's also
 23 prepared to testify and tell you about additional inspection of
 24 Harrison County records that the circuit clerk's office where
 25 he --

THE COURT: As you want to lay

MR. HOGUE: -- where he found that missing --

THE COURT: Excuse me, sir. When I'm speaking, you are not.

MR. HOGUE: Thank you.

THE COURT: If you would like to lay a foundation for that line of questioning, you're welcome to do that.

MR. HOGUE: All right.

BY MR. HOGUE:

Q. Now, following the actual primary runoff election, did you have an occasion to go back to the Harrison County Circuit Clerk's office for the purpose of trying to review materials involving absentee votes?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. All right. Tell Her Honor what you did.

MR. SANDERS: Your Honor, we have the same objection, relevancy.

THE COURT: No, I'm going to hear this one.

A. Yes. I was -- was working to review the election materials as a certified -- or a credentialed volunteer for the McDaniel campaign. We requested the absentee ballot materials, the envelopes and the applications. They were initially not provided.

We asked -- asked a second time for them. A portion of those materials were provided, involving about 20 of the

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A. It was --

THE COURT: What was the differential?

A. It was over 3,000 votes difference.

THE COURT: Okay. So you already had the voter registration or the voter rolls or what?

A. At that point we did not. We had -- we had seen a few of those poll books that we had -- had requested and paid the county clerk to redact. But by the time that we were officially credentialed by the McDaniel campaign to do that, we did not have access at that point because the campaign had not paid for the redaction of the remaining poll books at that point.

THE COURT: Okay.

A. That was the subject of another mandamus case.

THE COURT: That's the state case.

A. Yes.

THE COURT: Harrison.

A. Yes. Yes, it was.

THE COURT: Okay. So what did you -- what did you actually ask for?

A. We asked for the absentee ballot materials, the envelopes, the opened envelopes, and the applications.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HOGUE: May I proceed?

THE COURT: And you got 20 precincts --

precincts out of 60 in Harrison County. We inventoried those

and found that there were still approximately 40 counties -- or

40 precincts' worth of materials that were missing, asked again

and were provided another approximately 20 precincts --

THE COURT: What day did you do that?

A. What's that?

THE COURT: What day did you do this --

A. This is beginning the 7th of July through the -- through last Friday, the 18th.

THE COURT: 7th through the 18th of July?

A. Yes. Yes. We initially -- initially went to ask for these on the 7th. The first -- first increment --

THE COURT: Did you go to every precinct and ask or how did you --

A. No, we asked the circuit clerk.

THE COURT: Okay.

A. The circuit clerk went to the election commission and found a number of orange absentee ballot bags with materials, and some empty, brought them over. That was the first increment that had about 20 precincts' worth of material.

THE COURT: You were asking only for absentee ballots?

A. We already had access to the ballot bags that had the voted ballots in them at that time.

THE COURT: Okay. How close was the election in Harrison County?

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A. We initially got 20 precincts on the afternoon of the 9th.

We asked -- we indicated that that was not the entire supply of those materials. We got another increment of those on the morning of the 14th of July. And I asked again on the 17th with a specific list of the precincts that we were still missing. And I received a formal letter back from the circuit clerk indicating that I would need to ask the --

MR. WALLACE: Object --

A. -- Republican --

MR. WALLACE: -- to the letter, your Honor.

A. -- committee.

MR. WALLACE: That would be --

THE COURT: All right. Well --

MR. HOGUE: I would like to --

THE COURT: -- I don't know that it was a letter. He just told me that he had a response. But the point is, overruled. You got back a response that said no to the balance, but you got about 40 of the 60? Is that what it was?

A. Yes.

THE COURT: That's your punch line?

A. Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Great.

MR. HOGUE: Ma'am, it might -- you're the boss. It might elucidate this whole issue if I offer to introduce what should be in your bench book Exhibit 9, ma'am. It's a two-page

1 please, and spell your full name for the record.

2 THE WITNESS: My name is Roy Nicholson, R-O-Y,
3 N-I-C-H-O-L-S-O-N. Middle name is Woodrow, W-O-O-D-R-O-W, and
4 I am a junior.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 THE WITNESS: Do you have all those pieces together?

7 THE COURT: I think I've got it. Roy Woodrow
8 Nicholson, Jr.

9 THE WITNESS: Yeah, Roy Woodrow Nicholson, Jr.

10 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. You may proceed.

11 MS. McDANALD: Thank you.

12 **ROY W. NICHOLSON, JR.,**

13 having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

14 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

15 BY MS. McDANALD:

16 Q. Roy, are you a resident in Mississippi?

17 A. Yes, I am.

18 Q. And how long have you lived here?

19 A. 14 years now.

20 Q. Are you a registered voter?

21 A. Yes, I am.

22 Q. Have you voted in any elections recently?

23 A. Yeah. The most recent was in the Republican primary for
24 the U.S. Senate, both primary and the runoff.

25 Q. Have you done anything to follow up on the election

1 verify that the people that are coming to vote in the runoff
2 had not previously voted in the other party's primary.

3 And so that -- looking at that book would tell us if people
4 had voted, because they would have already been marked as
5 having voted in the June 3rd Democrat and then showed up on the
6 Republican 24th runoff.

7 Q. And were you able to gain access to the poll books?

8 A. No, we were not. We were denied access by the circuit
9 court -- clerk. Pardon me.

10 Q. Were you told that if you ever gained access you would be
11 permitted to review the birth dates?

12 A. What we were told when we were there and requested to see
13 these from the circuit court clerk was she had an e-mail from
14 the Secretary of State ordering her to not allow anyone to view
15 unredacted original poll books because of the birth date or the
16 last four of the Social Security number. She also cited the
17 county attorney had instructed her that those poll books were
18 not subject to public information requests because they were,
19 in fact, county property.

20 Q. Okay. Did you ever seek the poll books from any other
21 counties?

22 A. Yes. A day or two before I had visited in Rankin County
23 while those books were being investigated, and I saw quite a
24 few cases of people that had double voted.

25 Q. Okay. And what specifically were those cases?

1 results?

2 A. Yes, I did. After the runoff vote we had heard allegations
3 of problems with what I believe one of the defense attorneys
4 called the crossover vote, or we called it double-voting, where
5 a person voted in the Democrat primary and then voted in the
6 Republican runoff.

7 We had heard allegations, and I wanted to see in my home
8 county of Rankin if any of that had occurred. And so I went
9 down to the circuit court clerk's office, Ms. Rebecca Boyd, and
10 asked, along with three other people with me, if we could view
11 those -- the poll book.

12 Q. What were the names of the three other people with you?

13 A. Sandra Inman is one, and it was also Larry and Elva
14 Eubanks.

15 Q. And you said that you requested to review the poll book.

16 What is the poll book?

17 A. The poll book is a copy of the voter registration that's
18 given to the poll workers in which they verify that somebody is
19 eligible to vote in that precinct, and they mark them as having
20 voted in the election of that day.

21 Q. So how would the poll book specifically help you identify
22 whether or not there was double voting?

23 A. Well, the poll books, under standard procedure that is used
24 in most places, the two parties will have swapped their poll
25 books from the primary. And in doing that each party can

1 THE COURT: No, not relevant.

2 MS. McDANALD: We would argue that the evidence is
3 relevant, in fact, because the Secretary of State was up on the
4 bench talking about the implementation of practices of voting
5 statewide. There's a statewide procedure. This would be
6 contradictory evidence specific to that testimony, that the
7 statewide procedure is not being followed county to county.

8 THE COURT: What does that have to do with the
9 preliminary injunction hearing we're here on today, which is
10 the issue of whether people are allowed to see the various
11 documents you want, redacted or unredacted?

12 MS. McDANALD: It has everything to do --

13 THE COURT: Double voting. My point is that I just
14 don't get it on the double voting.

15 MS. McDANALD: Absolutely. The double voting is
16 specifically related to this hearing because the poll books are
17 how we see whether double voting did or did not occur. And how
18 do we see that? What he just said. It shows whether or not a
19 person is eligible to vote in a runoff election.

20 You review the poll book. The poll book says whether
21 or not somebody already voted in the primary. Therefore, if
22 you already voted in the primary and you are a Democrat voting
23 a primary, you cannot go and vote in the Republican runoff.
24 You are not eligible.

25 And that goes to everything about this primary -- I'm

1 sorry -- this hearing, because the NVRA says we get to see, by
 2 public disclosure, every document -- and it is broad
 3 language -- that relates to the eligibility of voters. How do
 4 we know whether or not somebody is eligible to vote?
 5 THE COURT: Eligibility of voter lists. The statute
 6 refers to voter lists, accuracy and currency of voter lists.
 7 So my question is -- and your complaint is that the redactions
 8 are inappropriate. If this gentleman had asked for the voter
 9 list -- or the poll book redacted, apparently, he would have
 10 gotten it.
 11 MS. McDANALD: He would have gotten it. And,
 12 essentially, the Fourth Circuit --
 13 THE COURT: The accuracy of the voter list is a -- is
 14 the issue we have here, not whether there was double voting.
 15 So if he wanted to see the voter list --
 16 MS. McDANALD: Okay.
 17 THE COURT: -- he could have seen it without the birth
 18 dates. And then if separate events, separate concern wanted to
 19 check because there was double voting, then he could have
 20 said -- gone through that process.
 21 But as I understand it, this hearing is not about
 22 double voting. It's about the accuracy of the voter lists and
 23 currency of them. So I don't see the need for detailed
 24 evidence about double voting. He's already said he saw,
 25 quote -- and I've allowed it in -- quite a few cases, whatever

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1 A. May I add a comment?
 2 THE COURT: No.
 3 A. Okay.
 4 THE COURT: If she wants to ask -- no offense. I'm
 5 sorry.
 6 A. That's all right.
 7 THE COURT: Go ahead.
 8 BY MS. McDANALD:
 9 Q. To keep it tight and narrow then, we will just -- I would
 10 just ask have you ever received any poll books, complete or
 11 incomplete, birth dates or no birth dates, in response to your
 12 request?
 13 A. I did not from Rankin County. In Hinds County we were
 14 allowed to view unredacted original poll books. And the reason
 15 that seemed important at the time had to do with the currency
 16 of the voter registration list in that if they had previously
 17 voted in the Democratic primary, they are not an eligible voter
 18 in the Republican runoff. And so in order to protect the
 19 integrity of the election, I was concerned about that issue.
 20 Q. Thank you.
 21 MS. McDANALD: No further questions. Pass the
 22 witness.
 23 THE COURT: Did you actually ask to see redacted poll
 24 books from Rankin County? When they said -- when they said no
 25 on unredacted, did you actually ask to see redacted?

that means. So I'm trying to keep us focused.
 2 MS. McDANALD: Sure.
 3 THE COURT: Okay?
 4 MS. McDANALD: Understood.
 5 THE COURT: And, truthfully, whether the statute does
 6 or doesn't require birth dates is one thing that it does
 7 require, and I don't see a dispute among these people about
 8 whether or not the voter lists from which the poll lists are
 9 made were prevented or should have been or could have been
 10 prevented from being turned over.
 11 The issue is the detail of the birth dates. And this
 12 witness can't -- I mean, he's -- you've established that he
 13 asked for it and that he couldn't get it because of the birth
 14 dates.
 15 MS. McDANALD: That's right.
 16 THE COURT: If you want to add some other facts about
 17 what he could or couldn't get, you may.
 18 MS. McDANALD: I apologize. I thought the Secretary
 19 of State was trying to argue that the poll books weren't
 20 covered by the NVRA.
 21 THE COURT: They did argue that, but that's a separate
 22 issue, and we already understand what the issue is.
 23 MS. McDANALD: Okay.
 24 THE COURT: But the insistence of double voting is not
 25 my subject today. That's all I'm trying to communicate.

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1 A. There were two -- two requests that were discussed. One
 2 was the original, just being able to view, just view, not make
 3 copies or anything, but view the unredacted copies there. When
 4 I was told that was impossible, I asked what was the procedure;
 5 I would like to have a redacted copy.
 6 And at that time I was told it would cost me 50 cents a
 7 page, which would have been something in the neighborhood of
 8 \$14,000 and several days for them to have prepared those. And
 9 so there was -- there was no way to make a quick review. It
 10 was going to take several days.
 11 THE COURT: Well, if it was \$14,000, at 50 cents a
 12 page, that's thousands of pages.
 13 A. Yes, ma'am.
 14 THE COURT: And a quick review --
 15 A. It was like 28 --
 16 THE COURT: I don't follow that. How would you do a
 17 quick review?
 18 A. Because the poll books -- there's I think 87,000 registered
 19 voters in Rankin County.
 20 THE COURT: 87,000 --
 21 A. And the poll book has all of those 87,000.
 22 THE COURT: Right. Right.
 23 A. Yes. And so there's like 20 per page, and that works out
 24 to, roughly, what, 20 something -- 20 --
 25 THE COURT: So it was --

1 A. -- 14,000 pages

2 THE COURT: -- the price. It was --

3 A. Yes.

4 THE COURT: -- the price that was the problem?

5 A. The price was very prohibitive. And at the time we were --

6 working on the information that we had just as laymen, we

7 thought there was greater urgency to look at them sooner.

8 There had been allegations floating around about tampering,

9 about all kinds of issues. And so the quicker we get in, the

10 better.

11 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Cross.

12 MR. SLAY: Your Honor, this is Craig Slay, Rankin

13 County election commission. Just a couple of quick questions,

14 if I may.

15 **CROSS-EXAMINATION**

16 BY MR. SLAY:

17 Q. Mr. Nicholson, you mentioned that you went to see Ms. Becky

18 Boyd, the circuit clerk for Rankin County. Is that correct?

19 A. Yes, we did.

20 Q. What day did you do that?

21 A. That was June 27th.

22 Q. I'm sorry?

23 A. June 27th.

24 Q. June 27th. All right. So three days after the runoff

25 election.

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1 **ELLEN SWENSEN,**

2 having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

3 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

4 BY MS. McDANALD:

5 Q. Hey, Ellen.

6 A. Hi.

7 Q. Are you a resident of Mississippi?

8 A. No, I'm not.

9 Q. And where do you live?

10 A. California.

11 Q. And I understand you're recently retired.

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Congratulations. What did you used to do?

14 A. I spent many years of my career working in market research.

15 And what I did was analyze complex sets of data and -- looking

16 for anomalies and patterns in the data, and took those findings

17 and created strategic direction for my clients' businesses.

18 Q. And are you a volunteer now for True the Vote?

19 A. Yes, I am.

20 Q. And you were able then -- sorry. Are you a registered

21 voter in Mississippi?

22 A. No, I'm not.

23 Q. So you did not recently vote in the Republican primary.

24 A. No.

25 Q. Have you been, though, to Mississippi on behalf of True the

THE COURT: Anything else? No. Okay. Thank you very

2 much. Oh, anything further?

3 MS. McDANALD: No. I was saying no redirect.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. You may step down.

5 MS. McDANALD: Plaintiffs would like to call Ellen

6 Swensen, but I believe she's sitting outside because the rule

7 has been invoked.

8 THE COURT: Well, you've got a lot of people with you.

9 Maybe they could help you out. Who's your next witness going

10 to be? Because you can assign -- you're in charge. You can

11 assign any one of those gentlemen to go get the next witness

12 when you want. Okay? Use this authority when you have it.

13 MS. McDANALD: Well, now we're just going to have one

14 more, but -- and she's awfully close. She's only on the second

15 row. But I'm going to have to ask one of the partners to do

16 that for me.

17 THE COURT: We'll see. Okay. Thank you.

18 MS. McDANALD: That was great.

19 (WITNESS SWORN)

20 THE COURT: Please be seated. And once you're

21 comfortable, pull up the chair close to the mic. Then state

22 and spell your whole name for the record, please.

23 THE WITNESS: Ellen Swensen. And it's E-L-L-E-N,

24 S-W-E-N-S-E-N.

25 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. You may continue.

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1 Vote?

2 A. Yes. I was previously here between July 5th and 10th.

3 Q. Okay. And why did you come?

4 A. I came to -- as a volunteer. They asked me to come to

5 assist in reviewing and acquiring publicly available documents

6 to help -- or that -- to give my findings to True the Vote so

7 they could do their job of assuring whether or not this

8 election had integrity.

9 Q. Was it just you by yourself or were you with a group?

10 A. I came -- I came with a group of people from around the

11 country, and I was with a colleague named Susan Morse.

12 Q. Okay. And were you trained by True the Vote once you

13 landed in Mississippi?

14 A. Yes. We met. And they, first of all, had to take us

15 through how Mississippi elections work, because every state is

16 different and we were people from around the country. And then

17 we also focused on how the absentee ballot application process

18 works.

19 And then we were given the memo from True the Vote Attorney

20 Hogue that gave us what our authority was to request these

21 documents based on the National Voter Registration Act. We

22 were given what -- the list of all the documents we wanted to

23 acquire and a blank incident form -- incident report forms, as

24 well as a list of counties that we were assigned to.

25 Q. And with the incident --

THE COURT: Would you -- forgive me.

MS. McDANALD: Sure.

THE COURT: Would you go through exactly what you were given again.

A. Okay. Sorry. We were given and shown examples of how Mississippi elections work, because every state is different. And, specifically, we looked at the absentee ballot application and how it's supposed to be filled out and so on. And then we were given the -- a memo from Eades Hogue, and it was -- he's the True the Vote attorney. And the memo cited our authority to request these documents. It had a quote on it, and I can't recall the exact -- it's probably in the records, but it quoted the NVRA statute that allows us to acquire these public documents.

We were given blank incident report forms and a list of the documents that we were to review and procure. And, finally, we were given a list of our counties that we individually were assigned to.

THE COURT: Thank you.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. And which counties were you assigned to?

A. I was -- Susan Morse and I were assigned to Leake, Jones and Covington.

Q. Okay.

MS. McDANALD: And, Keithfer, I'm sorry. How do I

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has not been subpoenaed to come here today. So we would object to it as hearsay.

THE COURT: Okay. What's the author?

MS. McDANALD: In response to the hearsay objection, this is not only a business record, not only is the witness who offered the record on the stand, but it is also a present-sense impression. I will offer evidence that it was recorded at or near the time of the events that occurred.

THE COURT: Who wrote it?

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. Ellen Swensen, did you write this document?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And I see that it is signed by Susan Morse who you said was with you.

A. In addition to my signature.

Q. Did you see her -- did you see her sign it?

A. I did.

MS. McDANALD: In fact, a lot of affidavits are signed by a notary public, and that does not make them hearsay by having the additional signature.

THE COURT: The fact that they're under oath does not get them out of the hearsay exception. But I will allow them in. Did you write this document? I think --

A. Yes, I did. That's my handwriting.

THE COURT: Okay. And did you sign it? I don't have

turn the screen on?

THE COURT: Just press the green button.

MR. ROBINSON: It's on.

MS. McDANALD: Oh, great. Thank you.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. Is this an example of a True the Vote incident report?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And under the name right there, is that --

THE COURT: Excuse me. For the record, what are you showing her?

MS. McDANALD: Oh, sorry. This is Plaintiffs' premarked Exhibit 5. I would offer it into evidence as a True the Vote incident report authored by Ellen Swensen, our witness.

THE COURT: Incident report authored by Ms. Swensen? Okay. Objections?

MR. WEBB: Yes, your Honor. If I could, Jeff Webb, Leake County --

THE COURT: Speak up.

MR. WEBB: Jeff Webb, Leake County Election

Commission. Your Honor, we would object to this document.

It's signed by someone other than Ms. Swensen, the witness.

Also contains hearsay statements as their recollection of

statements made by the circuit clerk, who is not a party to

this suit but is within the subpoena power of this court and

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it open right here in front of me.

A. Yes, I did.

THE COURT: All right. Do you -- when was the document actually written?

A. Immediately after we stepped out of the circuit clerk's office.

THE COURT: All right. I'll receive it as present-sense impression, and I'm also receiving it as a -- to the extent it is the incident report and not the statements within it, it's received as a business record. However, that does not get you over the hearsay within hearsay, which I'm going on the present-sense impression.

For the record, it is the impression of this witness, not necessarily the truth. You are more than welcome to cross-examine. And, by the way, this is a preliminary injunction hearing, and the rules of evidence do not apply. But in good faith, I'm trying to --

MR. WEBB: Judge, last time -- and I may have overlooked it, but I did not see where Ms. Swensen signed the document.

THE COURT: I was turning to that myself. Let's see if we can get to that. Thank you. Where is your signature, ma'am?

A. I think it's on the signature line, second page.

THE COURT: You need to zoom in.

(COMPLIED WITH REQUEST)

THE COURT: Can you see it now, Ms. Swensen?

A. Yes. Yes, that's my signature.

THE COURT: Okay. Great. It's signed then. Who wrote the attachment?

A. I did, ma'am.

THE COURT: Thank you.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. I'm guessing you wrote it in the attachment because there wasn't enough room in the box?

A. Yes. There wasn't enough room in the way the form was made.

Q. You stated that you visited Covington, Jones and was it Leake County?

A. Leake.

Q. Okay. Did you request records from Covington County?

A. Yes, we did. I'm trying to remember --

MR. SANDERS: Object, relevancy.

A. Yes, we did.

THE COURT: Counsel, for some reason -- and I apologize for this -- we don't have enough microphones in here for the defense side. Maybe the next time if we're ever back here we will have more mics.

MR. SANDERS: I'm sorry, your Honor. We just objected to relevance about -- anything about Covington County. It's

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request forms.

Q. And were you provided any documents in response to your request?

A. No, we were not.

THE COURT: And how many voters are there roughly in Covington County?

A. I do not know.

THE COURT: You don't know. Who knows.

A. I don't know, your Honor.

THE COURT: Roughly. 10? 200,000? Nobody knows?

MR. WALLACE: Voters or poll books, your Honor?

THE COURT: Eligible voters.

MR. WALLACE: Your Honor, I don't know. But a number of people who voted are in the record. The certification letter is attached as an exhibit to our response to the TRO motion, and that's got each of the 82 counties, how many people voted.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, that wasn't what I asked, because she asked for poll books.

MR. WALLACE: I understand.

THE COURT: She asked for applications. So I'm gathering that's a very large number of documents. That's why I was asking about the number of eligible voters in that county. Anyway, does anybody know? No? Okay. But we can look up the voters, but that's not what I asked. I appreciate

not one of the defendants.

THE COURT: Not one of the defendants. Thank you.

Nevertheless, I'm going to receive it because of the statewide aspect of this. Go ahead.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. Where did you go in order to make a records request in Covington County?

A. We went into the circuit clerk's office.

Q. And how did you make this request? Was it written or oral?

A. We started with oral, but then we ended up per Ms. Duckworth's request putting it in writing.

Q. And, sorry, you said Ms. Duckworth?

A. Yes, in Covington County. Yes. Sorry. She's the circuit clerk.

Q. Thank you. And what specifically did you request as far as documents?

A. We requested three things. One was an electronic file with the -- a list of everybody who voted in the Democrat primary and Democratic runoff, as well as the Republican primary and Republican runoff in June. Cut by precinct and then cut by absentee versus polling place votes. And we requested that electronically.

We secondly requested to review the poll book from June 24th. And we requested to look at the absentee ballot envelopes, the absentee ballot applications and the absentee

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the information, however. Thank you. Okay. Next.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. "Next" is a perfect word. Next, which county did you go to next?

A. Well, we actually started in Leake County on Monday and so -- and then Covington was our last county. So Jones was before that on the same day.

Q. And I apologize --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I may have stepped on your questions, but what happened?

MS. McDANALD: Oh, with the Covington County, she said that she requested records and that she was denied.

THE COURT: I'll let -- thank you. I'll let the witness tell me.

MS. McDANALD: Sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: Because I gathered there was more to it than that.

A. As I said earlier, we did request it verbally. Then she asked us to put it in writing. And she -- Ms. Duckworth, the circuit clerk, said that she was too busy to deal with it that day because she was leaving the next day for a convention, and we couldn't -- we could come back Monday and then she could address the whole thing then.

THE COURT: Okay. So did you ever put it in writing?

A. Yes, we did, and we left that with Ms. Duckworth.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. McDANALD: And this is not an item that was included as an exhibit on our exhibits list. This is a Leake County request. If I put it up here, is that okay? Everybody can see it on the screen?

THE COURT: All right. What number?

MS. McDANALD: This would then be Plaintiffs' Exhibit 10 I think.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. McDANALD: Exhibit 10.

THE COURT: Was there an exhibit that I missed on the Covington County? I don't think it was introduced if it was --

STAFF ATTORNEY: That's 5.

THE COURT: 5 is --

MS. McDANALD: Covington.

THE COURT: Okay. What about Lee? Is there an exhibit on Lee?

MS. McDANALD: It would be Exhibit 10. It wasn't included in the exhibit list.

MR. WEBB: Your Honor, I believe I objected to the wrong.

THE COURT: Yeah. I'm sorry. I'm confused. That's what's confusing me too. I'm keeping notes, and I was confused.

MR. WEBB: I thought it was Leake, but I would just

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same documents that you requested in Covington?

A. Yes, we did. We did it verbally and then she asked us to put it in writing.

Q. And did you receive any documents in response to your request?

A. No, we did not.

Q. You stated that you also visited Jones County.

A. Jones County.

Q. And I'm going to put the incident report marked Exhibit 4 for Jones County. Where did you go in order to request records from Jones County?

A. To the circuit court clerk in Laurel.

Q. And who did you speak with there?

A. The deputy circuit clerk. I believe her name was Helen. I can't remember right now, but it was a deputy clerk.

Q. Okay. And did you make the record request verbally or in writing?

A. Verbally at first and then in writing.

Q. And what was the response to your request?

A. This deputy said that the circuit clerk was out on a capital murder case in a different county and would not be back until possibly the next day. And then nobody in the office had any authority, even though they're all deputies, to give us -- to grant us any authority to acquire the documents we wanted to acquire.

enter my same objections for the Leake County ones. And I

don't believe -- I don't believe she signed the Leake County ones, unless I overlooked it. But just for the record, thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, she was testifying about Lee County and then Exhibit 5 was introduced. But it looks like Exhibit 5 may be the Covington County -- or Lee? Which one? It was Covington. I can see it on its face.

A. I was testifying about Covington.

THE COURT: Fair enough. Then 10 is Lee.

MS. McDANALD: Yes.

THE COURT REPORTER: Is it Leake or Lee?

MS. McDANALD: Leake, L-E-A-K-E.

THE COURT: Oh. Thank you.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. Did you make a records request to Leake County?

A. Yes, we did. We verbally requested the same list. I can go over it again if you'd like.

Q. Oh, I think that we probably -- the record should be fine on the list. But where did you go to make the request?

A. Went to the circuit clerk -- circuit court clerk's office in Leake County.

Q. And who did you speak there with?

A. Kathy Henderson, the circuit clerk.

Q. And did you make the request for the documents being the

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Q. How many deputy clerks did you speak with?

A. We spoke with the one deputy, and then Susan Morse asked if there was an election commissioner there, perhaps we could get some authority from them. Two people came out, and their names are in the record. And both of them said they did not have the authority. Only Bart Gavin had the authority to grant any of this that we had asked for.

Q. Okay. Have you ever received any records in response to your request from Jones County?

A. No, we have not.

Q. Thank you.

MS. McDANALD: The plaintiffs would like to offer Exhibit Number 4 into evidence.

THE COURT: Received under the same principles as articulated earlier.

(EXHIBIT P-4 MARKED)

MS. McDANALD: Sure. And I'm not sure I exactly offered --

THE COURT: You didn't. Let me just --

MS. McDANALD: -- Exhibit 10.

THE COURT: I've made an assumption here.

Ms. Swensen, did you write -- or Swanson. I'm sorry. Did you write the reports for these other counties, Leake and Jones?

A. Yes. I wrote all the reports I've seen on the screen today.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(EXHIBIT P-10 MARKED)

MS. McDANALD: And 4 and 5 were received as well?

THE COURT: Yes.

(EXHIBIT P-5 MARKED)

THE COURT: Are you giving copies out to everybody of 10?

MS. McDANALD: I don't actually have copies with me for everyone on 10, but I can show everyone.

THE COURT: We'll make copies for everybody at the end of the hearing.

MS. McDANALD: Certainly. And I think -- I think we fully intend -- there was a request from defendants that we would produce all of our True the Vote incident reports, and we were happy to disclose them all.

THE COURT: That's fine, but they're not all being received in evidence today, and just remember 10 is. And I'd love that, and the court reporter needs it too. So we'll get that at the end of the hearing.

MS. McDANALD: Okay.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. Did you have any other responsibilities on behalf of True the Vote during this visit that you made during the July dates you disclosed?

A. No. It was basically going to the three counties and then

THE COURT: That you would get the documents if you paid a fee of some sort?

A. No. When we requested the poll books, Ms. Henderson came back and said that they would have to be redacted. I cited the NVRA, that we don't believe it does have to be redacted and we do not want to pay money for it. She went back to the Attorney General -- you know, phoned the Attorney General's Office again and came back and said, *Sorry. They have to be redacted.*

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. And sorry, if I may, what was the estimated cost of the redaction?

A. The redaction, we never got a quote because I said that we weren't going to -- we didn't want -- did not want to have them redacted.

Q. Did any other counties, Jones or Covington, in addition to Leake, give you a quote for how much the redaction would be?

A. No. I never got a quote for redaction.

Q. Okay.

THE COURT: Thank you. Any questions for defense?

MR. MATHENY: A few questions from the Secretary of State, your Honor. If I may, could I see --

THE COURT: Do you want to see that document?

MR. MATHENY: Yes.

THE COURT: To the extent -- you know, he's looking at that document longingly. Okay. We could make a copy if you

reporting back and recording everything -- writing everything we had and then giving that back to True the Vote.

Q. And I just want to bring this up in a slightly leading question. I apologize. But you had told me that there was an app that you put on your phone?

A. Oh, yeah. That was part of -- I assume to be part of the transmission of the data. When we go out in a waiting area, right immediately after the incident I'd write everything out exactly as it happened. And then I would -- we have a TurboScan app on my phone.

And so we would scan the documents by photographing them with the phone and then e-mail them to Vicki Pullen who is with True the Vote. And so they were immediately -- they were all relayed in realtime. Then when we returned that evening from all our counties, we would give the originals over to Vicki Pullen.

Q. Thank you.

MS. McDANALD: Pass the witness.

THE COURT: I think this is implicit, but just in case, in Leake County you left a letter. And did you ever receive any documents?

A. From Leake County we have not received any documents.

THE COURT: And did anyone ask you to pay money to redact?

A. We --

MR. SANDERS: Oh, okay.

THE COURT: -- I have the cover letter.

MR. SANDERS: But the memorandum is just one page. Right?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. McDANALD: I'm happy to admit it all.

MR. WALLACE: What's the question?

THE COURT: No. For the purposes of the questioning, it was one page, and that's what I'm going to receive. That's the only relevance. The rest of it isn't, at least at this point. The foundation was laid on the second page.

MS. McDANALD: Right.

THE COURT: So that's what I'm receiving. All right. Anything further for this witness? Plaintiff?

MS. McDANALD: Brief redirect.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. Earlier you testified that there was a \$100 charge for a CD of voter registering information from Leake County. Why did that seem high to you?

A. I work in California, as you know, in the election area. We recently purchased, for example, 18 million voting records, which is the entire state of California, with expanded database and with voting history on a disk for \$30.

Q. And I believe there are not 18 million residents in

1 Mississippi.

2 A. Not in Leake County.

3 Q. And not in Leake County.

4 A. No.

5 Q. Also on cross-examination you testified how you were told

6 on a Tuesday to come back on Monday by Covington County Circuit

7 Clerk.

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Did you also tell the circuit clerk that you live in

10 California?

11 A. Yes. When we introduced ourselves, we told her we were

12 from California.

13 MS. McDANALD: No further questions.

14 THE COURT: Okay. Anything further? Okay. Thank

15 you, ma'am. You may step down.

16 A. Thank you, your Honor.

17 MS. McDANALD: Plaintiffs would like to call Julie

18 Patrick.

19 MR. SANDERS: And, your Honor, I understand the

20 court's previous rulings on this issue, but the declaration

21 Ms. Patrick has given indicates she wants to talk about Tunica

22 County. Just for the record, we would object to that.

23 THE COURT: Forgive me.

24 MR. SANDERS: I appreciate the court's ruling on this

25 issue --

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1 of 1996.

2 Q. And what county in Mississippi do you live?

3 A. I live in Marshall County.

4 Q. And as a resident of Marshall County, do you serve on any

5 executive committees of Marshall County?

6 A. Yes, I do. I became involved in the Republican Party as an

7 executive county member at the caucus of 2012.

8 Q. Earlier when Ms. Turner was testifying about executive

9 committees having a role in elections, did you understand that

10 to -- testimony to be party executive committees?

11 A. Yes. I was concerned that -- they were saying that -- that

12 it was actually the counties that had complete control and that

13 the finger was being pointed back at us at the way that the

14 county had run the primary and the runoff election.

15 Q. But it's not just the Marshall County Executive Committee.

16 It would be the Marshall County Executive Committee of a

17 Republican party or a Democratic Party or any other party that

18 decided to join the party. Is that correct?

19 A. Would you repeat that?

20 Q. Yes.

21 THE COURT: A question, short.

22 MS. McDANALD: Sure.

23 BY MS. McDANALD:

24 Q. A county's executive committee, are those related to a

25 government role or are they a party role?

1 THE COURT: I don't even know what the lady is going

2 to testify about. What's your objection? If you'd restate

3 that objection.

4 MR. SANDERS: Her declaration that we received

5 indicates she wants to talk about events in Tunica County, a

6 nondefendant here, a nonparty. So we object to that.

7 THE COURT: Okay. Yeah. I'm going to allow her to

8 testify to the extent she asked for documents.

9 (WITNESS SWORN)

10 THE COURT: Please be seated. Would you state and

11 spell your whole name for the record, please.

12 THE WITNESS: Julie Patrick, J-U-L-I-E, P-A-T-R-I-C-K.

13 THE COURT: Thank you. You may proceed.

14 **JULIE PATRICK,**

15 having first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

16 **DIRECT EXAMINATION**

17 BY MS. McDANALD:

18 Q. Julie, are you a resident of Mississippi?

19 A. Yes, I am.

20 THE COURT: We're trying to go by last names, please.

21 BY MS. McDANALD:

22 Q. Ms. Patrick, are you a registered voter?

23 A. Yes, I am.

24 Q. How long have you been a registered voter in Mississippi?

25 A. I became a resident and a voter of Mississippi in September

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1 A. It's a party role.

2 Q. Okay. Have you voted in any elections recently?

3 A. Yes, I have.

4 Q. And what election would that be?

5 A. That would be the most recent, June 3rd primary and then

6 the runoff June 24th.

7 Q. And in your role as a member of the Republican Party

8 Executive Committee for Marshall County, did you have any

9 responsibilities in connection with that election?

10 A. Yes. Shortly after --

11 Q. And what would those be?

12 A. Okay. Yes. Shortly after the -- I became a member of the

13 executive committee, I was nominated and voted to be the

14 chairperson within six months of joining the party as the

15 executive -- as an executive member. So --

16 Q. What year was that?

17 A. That was 2000- -- that was 2012.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. Yes. So I was told that my primary role would be to run

20 the primary. And so when I was given this duty, I started to

21 investigate how I was supposed to do this. And I was told that

22 we had always signed with the election commissioners a contract

23 for them to run it for us.

24 Q. Okay. And have you done anything since the election to

25 follow up on the election results?

THE COURT: So let's see if we can get to that

subject.

A. Okay.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. Outside of your role as a member of the executive committee for Marshall County and just as Ms. Patrick, Ms. Patrick, have you requested records, either poll books or access to absentee applications or the absentee application envelopes which carry the ballot in it, have you requested access to those sort of documents and been denied by a county?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Which county?

A. Both Marshall County after the initial canvassing the vote and then also in Tunica County.

Q. Turning to Marshall County, when -- was your request to review documents made after the runoff election?

A. Yes, it was.

Q. Was your request made to the Marshall County Circuit Clerk?

A. Yes, it was.

Q. Was your request made in writing --

THE COURT: Let's split that. Let's -- non-leading.

BY MS. McDANALD:

Q. Was your request made in writing or was it verbal?

A. It was verbal.

Q. What response did you receive?

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Q. Sure. But Tunica County just flat refused your request to review the poll books?

A. That's correct.

Q. So you were not told to come back to Tunica County to request them again.

A. No, I was not.

MS. McDANALD: No further questions. Pass the witness.

THE COURT: Okay. Who's going to cross?

MR. WALLACE: I have a quick question, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. WALLACE:

Q. The court asked you in what capacity you went to these counties. I'm going to read to you from Section 23-15-911 of the Mississippi Code, which says that "After the election, any candidate or his representative authorized in writing by him shall have the right of full examination of ballot box." When you went to Marshall County, were you a representative authorized in writing by Senator McDaniel?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. And were you acting in that same capacity when you went to Tunica county?

A. Yes, I was.

MR. WALLACE: No further questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further? I think you better

A. My response was that the circuit clerk had been directed by

the Secretary of State's Office that those would not be made available.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. What were you trying to see?

Poll books?

A. Poll books.

THE COURT: And when was that?

A. That was --

THE COURT: I know it was --

A. I guess that was June the -- it was the -- I'm trying to remember. Was that June -- July the 7th. That was --

THE COURT: Okay.

A. -- a Monday.

THE COURT: July 7th was Monday?

A. Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And you were there in your personal capacity or your Republican chairman capacity --

A. I was --

THE COURT: -- for Marshall?

A. I was actually there for the ballot box review.

THE COURT: Which was the campaign.

A. Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. This is on Monday, the 7th.

A. Yes.

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quit. If you have something more pertinent, you may proceed.

MS. McDANALD: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. Anybody have anything else?

Okay. Thank you all. Ma'am, you're excused. Anything further from plaintiffs?

MR. NIXON: We have no other witnesses, your Honor, for you today.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. So the plaintiffs rest, I take it.

MR. NIXON: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

PLAINTIFF RESTS

THE COURT: Defense witnesses, other evidence?

MR. PIZZETTA: Your Honor, we're not going to call our witness. We think Ms. Turner answered the questions on --

THE COURT: Okay. Counties, any other witnesses? No? I'm seeing all the heads shaking left to right. Republican Party?

MR. WALLACE: The Party has no witnesses, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Then the hearing record is closed.

I don't believe there are any documents that we're owed as exhibits. I know I did leave open the question of the bill of particulars; and in light of what I've received so far in evidence during this hearing, I think that I'm going to sustain the objection as to lack of foundation on the documents in the bill of particulars that was not -- to the extent those

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION

True the Vote, Jane Coln, Brandie Correro, §
Chad Higdon, Jennifer Higdon, Gene §
Hopkins, Frederick Lee Jenkins, Mary §
Jenkins, Tavish Kelly, Donna Knezevich, §
Joseph Knezevich, Doris Lee, Lauren Lynch, §
Norma Mackey, Roy Nicholson, Mark §
Patrick, Julie Patrick, Paul Patrick, David §
Phillee, Grant Sowell, Sybil Tribble, Laura §
VanOvershelde, and Elaine Vechorik §

Plaintiffs, §

v. §

Cause No. 3:14-cv-00532-HTW-LRA

The Honorable Delbert Hosemann, in his §
official capacity as Secretary of State for the §
State of Mississippi, The Republican Party of §
Mississippi, Copiah County, Mississippi §
Election Commission, Hinds County, §
Mississippi Election Commission, Jefferson §
Davis County, Mississippi Election §
Commission, Lauderdale County, Mississippi §
Election Commission, Leake County, §
Mississippi Election Commission, Madison §
County, Mississippi Election Commission, §
Rankin County, Mississippi Election §
Commission, Simpson County, Mississippi §
Election Commission, and Yazoo County, §
Mississippi Election Commission §

Defendants. §

DECLARATION

By: Catherine Engelbrecht

EXHIBIT 2

1. I, Catherine Engelbrecht, verify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the following is true and correct. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1746.
2. I am the founder and President of True the Vote. True the Vote is a non-profit organization that monitors elections for compliance with state and federal law and identifies instances of voting irregularities, including the failure of election officials to verify the identity of voters and the failure of election officials to disqualify ineligible voters from voting in both Republican and Democratic primaries. It trains volunteers to conduct these activities.
3. As part of its mission to protect electoral integrity, True the Vote examines official lists of eligible voters and other voter registration data to verify their accuracy and currency. Its purpose in undertaking these efforts is to protect the integrity of the electoral process and to ensure that accurate and current voter rolls are maintained by each state.
4. In the days immediately preceding the June 24 Republican Primary Run-Off Election, I requested access to voting records from Hinds and Rankin County on behalf of True the Vote. The purpose of my request was to protect the integrity of the electoral process by investigating claims of potential irregularities in the lead-up to the Primary Run-Off Election.
5. I made a request at the Hinds County circuit clerk's office on June 23, 2014 for absentee ballot applications and envelopes.
6. I made an oral request to inspect absentee ballot applications and envelopes in the Hinds County Circuit Clerk office. I was unable to inspect and copy the records I requested.
7. I made a request at the Rankin County circuit clerk's office on June 23, 2014 for absentee ballot applications and envelopes.
8. I made an oral request to inspect absentee ballot applications and envelopes from Becky Boyd, the Rankin County Circuit Clerk. I was unable to inspect and copy the records I requested.
9. I am a custodian of certain records of True the Vote in my role as President. Offered in connection with this Declaration are business records from True the Vote relating to its efforts requesting records from various Mississippi Counties regarding the 2014 Republican Primary Run-Off Election. These Records are kept by True the Vote in the regular course of business, and it was the regular course of business of True the Vote for an employee, volunteer or representative of it with

knowledge of the act, event, condition, opinion, or diagnosis recorded to make each Record or to transmit the information to be included in each such Record, and each Record was made at or near the time or reasonably soon thereafter. The Records are the original or exact duplicates of the originals.

10. Further, declarant sayeth not.

Signed on this the 5th day of August, 2014.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Engelbrecht', written over a horizontal line.

Catherine Engelbrecht